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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,982—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1897.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.I.STEAMER BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
R.I.STEAMER CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	15th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
R.I.STEAMER CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	29th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
R.I.STEAMER COROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
R.I.STEAMER INDIA	3900	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

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The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhin to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

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Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	18th May.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	12th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS DE NADAILLAC	.....	4,766	21st May 1897.

Connecting at Singapore with the S. S. AGLAJA to Calcutta on the Outward and Homeward voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 22, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	Friday noon. 14th May.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	11th June.

TO COLOMBO. SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 29th April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about 29th April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, about 7th May.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 26th April, 1897.

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BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	17th May.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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Bombay, 24th April, 1897.

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Per bottle of 25, Re. 1-4 ; Per bottle of 100, Rs. 4 ; Per 1,000, Rs. 32-8.

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CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	"
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MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.

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The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands ; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

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IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. COMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA. J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATRAKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. R. PAREL GYMKHANA
ALFRESOO DANCE.

A DANCE will take place on the Ground of the above, May 14th, 1897.
Tickets Re. 1 of the Committee, or
Honorary Secretary,
A. SAWYERS.

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SPECIFIC RELIEF IN INDIA,
BEING A COMMENTARY
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SECOND EDITION,
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PRICE RUPEES 12.
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BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER.

ASIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 51, Apollo Street, Bombay, on the 4th day of May, 1897, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1895.

2. To elect Directors in the room of Messrs. Sassoon J. David, Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., and Chubildas Lallubhoy, who retire by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th day of April, 1897, to the 4th day of May, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. R. RAE,
General Manager.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Company's Mill premises, Tardeo, on Saturday, the 8th May, 1897, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To approve the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Telzpal as a Director of the Company.

IV.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 3rd, to Tuesday, the 11th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 24th April, 1897.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and from SATURDAY, the 1st May, 1897, the Ahmedabad-Talod Section of the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway, which joins the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's System at Ahmedabad, will be OPENED for through-booking of all descriptions of TRAFFIC and PUBLIC TELEGRAPH MESSAGES.

The Timings of Trains and the Fares between Ahmedabad and Talod will be as follows :—

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.		H.	M.	Fares from Ahmedabad. 1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.
Ahmedabad.	Brd-gauge D Mail.	A 9	10			
	Brd-gauge U Mxd.	A 11	24	...	...	...
	Mtr-gauge U Mxd.	A 10	40			
	A.-P. Ry. train.	D 11	45			
Asarva		A 11	50	...	...	...
		D 11	57			
Naroda		A 12	20	0 7 6	0 4 0	0 1 3
		D 12	25			
Dabhoda		A 13	4	1 2 0	0 9 3	0 2 9
		D 13	9			
Dehegam		A 13	32	1 7 0	0 12 0	0 3 6
		D 13	42			
Rakhial		A 14	21	2 1 0	1 1 0	0 5 0
		D 14	26			
Talod		A 15	4	2 9 0	1-6 0	0 6 3

UP TRAINS.

Stations.		H.	M.	Fares from Talod. 1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.
Talod		D 15	51	..	...	...
Rakhial		A 16	29	0 10 0	0 5 3	0 1 6
		D 16	34			
Dehegam		A 17	13	1 4 0	0 10 9	0 3 0
		D 17	23			
Dabhoda		A 17	46	1 9 0	0 13 3	0 3 9
		D 17	51			
Naroda		A 18	30	2 3 0	1 3 0	0 5 3
		D 18	35			
Asarva		A 18	58	...	...	...
		D 19	5			
Ahmedabad.	A.-P. Ry. train.	A 19	16			
	Brd-gauge U Mail.	D 19	30	2 9 0	1 6 0	0 6 3
	Mtr-gauge D Local Mixed	D 23	0			

Further information as to rules, rates, and classification of goods can be ascertained on application to Station Masters.

C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th April, 1897.

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of P. C. H. Snow, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., at the New Bhuleshwar Market, the right of occupancy of all the Stalls in the Bhuleshwar Market from 1st May to 30th June, 1897.

Each Stall will be put up separately for a period of three months, and the amount of each offer, less the amount of the expired portion of the quarter, plus license fee, rupees one, must be paid over to the Superintendent of Markets, or to the undersigned, at the same time as each Stall is knocked down to the bidder whose bid is the highest.

Each offer of such Sales will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's confirmation, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Superintendent of Markets, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF WOOLLEN, COTTON AND COLOURED PIECE-GOODS, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 41 of 1897, Jumnadas Laloobhoy and others vs. Amerchund Cutchra and another, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, a quantity of pieces and cut-pieces of woollen and cotton piece-goods, viz., satin cloth, red broad-cloth, country sooti, striped cloth, flannel, paramatta, khaki, gin, coating cloth, cashmere, cotton, washing check, serge cloth, jeffer cloth, cotton flannel, rough cloth, drill, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 27th April, 1897.

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
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	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

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ITALIAN WINES.

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FOR
1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... ..... " 4,500,000 =	"	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,130,000 =	"	8,260,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

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Manager.

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Reserve Fund	$	6,500,000
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H. JOLY,
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C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE SUNNEE MAHOMEDAN BURIAL GROUND at Grant Road having been ordered to be CLOSED from the 30th April, 1897, as per Government Notification No. 2212-1575P published at page 728 Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 22nd April, 1897, and the Tank Bandar NEW SUNNEE MAHOMEDAN BURIAL GROUND being now ready, the Municipal Commissioner will be prepared to hand the said ground over to the representatives of the Sunnee Community, who are requested to meet him at the Municipal Office at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 24th April, 1897.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
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The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
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MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
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Secretary,
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35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

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BOMBAY.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.
BY JOHN O'NEILL.
IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

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Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvdRs40	320
Singo... Press Co., Ld ...	200	100	100	dvd Rs12	137
Khangaum ...	240	450	450	Rs10	450
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Steel ...	400	2,000	750	60	520
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Pckin, bar Gold, old ...	,,	25-13½
Do. do. new ...	,,	25-14
Australia bar Gold ...	,,	25-14
Bombay bar Gold ...	,,	25-12
Sovereigns ...	,,	16
Do. Dollars ...	,,	1-15
Silver 1/ ...	,,	58-8
Do. 4/4 ...	,,	58-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 9-0m., 9-3a. Low water, 2-26m., 2-36a.

Bombay Millowners' Association, Special Meeting, 4 p.m.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society meeting, St. Andrew's Church, 5-45 p.m.

Public dinner by Parsees to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Petit Hall, 7-45 p.m.

Evening party in honour of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Petit Hall, 9-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Peshawar entered the dock yesterday, and the steamers Brahamani and Okara left it on Saturday and Sunday, respectively.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Rosetta entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Othelo left it on Saturday.

POLO.—There will be no game, to-day, but the ground will be reserved for practice.

LOCAL GENEROSITY.—The Superintendent of the Subathu Leper Asylum sincerely thanks "J. M. D." of Bombay, for his donation of Rs. 20, recently received. He also expresses the hope that there may be many more who will thus help the cause of the lepers, and especially the European lepers now here.

DEATH OF A GUJERATI TEACHER.—We regret to announce the death at Surat of Mr. J. B. Kapadia, Gujerati teacher at the Goculdas Tejpal High School. He was a known scholar, having been for long the secretary of the Gujerat-Vernacular Society. He wrote many books, out of which his translations of Mill's Essays on "Liberty and Representative Government" may be specially mentioned. The Goculdas Tejpal High School was closed for a day out of respect for the deceased.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, touching the death of Doming De Souza, aged 55 years, at Bhoiwada. Deceased was an outrings examiner in the employ of the B, B, and C. I. Railway Company, and accidentally ran a nail in his foot. He did not take any notice of it but about a week afterwards, on his return from church, he felt indisposed and tetanus set in, of the effect of which he died subsequently. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE ON THE ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION.—A public reading will be delivered by Mr. Jamshedji Muncherji Mehta, in English, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, at 5-30, this evening. Subject:—"Reading of Mrs. Annie Besant's lecture on the Zoroastrian Religion, with explanatory comments." A letter addressed by Colonel Olcott, President-Founder of the Theosophical Society, to Mr. K. R. Cama, about the best way to improve the state of the Zoroastrian religion will also be read.

VISIT OF A COUPLE OF GUJERATI HINDUS TO ENGLAND.—Among the passengers who left by the P. and O. s. s. Carthage, last Saturday, were Mr. Krishnarao *alias* Manubhai,son of the late lamented Sardar Rao Bahadur Bholanath Sarabhai, First Class Sub-Judge, Ahmedabad, and brother of Mr. Narsingrao B. Divatia, B.A., C.S. He was accompanied by the well-known Gujerati author, Shri Narayan Hemchandra, who has already written and published from seventy-five to a hundred small booklets on different subjects. It is a happy sign of the times that the young Nagars and Kayasthas (especially the Chitragupta Vanshi Kulubis of Kayasthay of Surat) should make bold to cross the *Kala Pani* in spite of the attempts made by some so-called educated members of their caste to persecute the gentlemen who visit England, their families, and staunch friends who have the moral courage to go.

A LOVING COUPLE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dhunjibhoy Hormusji, a fitter in the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Workshops, appeared to answer the charge of refusing to maintain his wife Virbaiji. Complainant and respondent were married seven years ago. In December last, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, ordered respondent to maintain his wife, and he agreed to keep her at Billimora, his native village, in a separate house, so that his sister, who, it was alleged, ill-treated her, could not molest her. The respondent did not do all this, but promised to remit that he drew only Rs. 35 per mensem and had to maintain his father and sister. He tried to get a house in Billimora, but a large number of people from Bombay, having gone there in consequence of the plague, he could not secure one. The magistrate remarked that a man maintaining his father and sister should not refuse to maintain his wife. He was ordered to pay Rs. 10 per month.

FRAUD BY A BILL COLLECTOR.—Before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Balu Anant, a Hindu bill-collector in the employ of Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw, was charged with criminal misappropriation as a servant of several sums of money collected by him, aggregating Rs. 370. The accused had received the monies from debtors of the firm, and after falsifying his books, had appropriated them to his own use. On the matter coming to the knowledge of Mr. Parker, the manager of the firm, an investigation was held, resulting in the arrest of the accused. In his defence, the accused alleged he had dropped or misplaced a cheque for Rs. 370, which he received from Messrs Glade and Co. The magistrate remarked that the accused had not reported to the firm the loss of the cheque, as he ought to have done; and, considering that his conduct has not been that of an honest man, found him guilty of misappropriation, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

CRICKET AT AHMEDABAD.—A match was played between the 55th Royal Artillery and the Ahmedabad Morning Star C. C., on the 22nd inst., ending in a victory for the latter by 64 runs. The captain of the M. S. C. C. winning the toss, went in to bat, but wicket after wicket was levelled to the ground by Gunner Caddicott. The innings reached 29, when the seventh wicket was down. Then Mr. Fejmohnad went in, and played steady and correct game, bringing the total score to 50, and putting 18 runs to his credit, when he was caught out. He was followed by Mr. Khursedji, who, with free forward play, sent the ball flying in every direction, and made a splendid score of 20, giving his wicket to Leddicott. The total score reached 14 at the fall of the last wicket. The Artillery men went in, but their wickets were shot down by the forcible bowlings of Messrs. Samnel and Kaiko for 27, none of them making double figures. In the second innings of the M. S. C. C., Captain Malcolm and Mr. Borrasdi made a good stand steadily this time, the bowling of the opposite party being very hot and effective, but they were able to make 49. The Artillery men in the second innings suffered a similar fate, bringing the total score only to 32, and thus the M. S. C. C. won by 64. Captain Malcolm and Lindally fielded brilliantly, the former taking three catches on long, and the latter two on slip, respectively.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE COMPETITION IN INDIA.

In the annual practice competition for Horse and Field Batteries in India, seven battery prizes were offered, two 1st, two 2nd and three 3rd. The winners were as follows:—

1ST BATTERY PRIZES.

	Points.
5th Field (Major Temple) ...	755*
M. R. H. A. (Major Plant) ...	730
2ND BATTERY PRIZES.	
10th Field (Major C. A. Anderson) ...	685
L. R. H. A. (Captain H. M. Campbell) ...	635
3RD BATTERY PRIZES.	
29th Field (Major Burton) ...	634
71st Field (Major Kuper) ...	616
21st Field (Major Henriques) ...	615

The 36th and 72nd Field Batteries each scored 62 points and the 49th 643 points, but they were disqualified for irregularities in the conduct of the competitive practice. Black powder was used, as cordite has not yet been served out.

CHATFIELD MEMORIAL FUND.

Further sums promised in connection with the Chatfield Memorial Fund:—

Mr B N Nabar, Head Master High School Thana.	51	0
Messrs R G Apte, R K Bhide, R L Soman, and some other Masters, Thana High School ...	28	0
Mr Jamshedji Nasrwanji Curator Government Book Depot, Karachi ...	20	0
Mr M B Bongaie, Master Sholawadi ...	6	0
Mr N V Joshi, Master Mangur ...	5	0
Mr M L Dikkai ...	6	0
Mr D H Bichu ...	5	0
School Master Motebennur ...	3	0
Mr R G Bavdekar ...	3	0
Mr N M Neginal ...	3	8
Mr S R Hallol ...	13	0
Dharwar Municipal Schools ...	21	1
Ron Master ...	5	0
Yem Kamvardi Master ...	5	0
Sums promised by:—Mr H E Deshpande and some other Masters in the Belgaum and Dharwar Districts ...	50	8
Mr Kashav V Bhagwat Head Master L B School Shirguada Taluk Ahmednagar District ...	30	8
	5	10
Total amount promised ...	299	11
Amounts previously detailed ...	11,580	7
Grand Total ...	11,799	2
Actual collections up to date ...	8,755	8

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 22nd April 1897:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98 ...	13,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 17th April 1897 ...	448,900
Balance to be remitted from 18th April 1897 to 31st March 1898 ...	12,551,100

WAZIRIS.

THE Ahmadzais, who recently attacked a British Convoy near the Spenchilla Hills, are one of the five sections into which the Waziri clan is divided, and together with the Utmanzais, they constitute the Darwesh Khel Waziris. Their habitat is north of Banu on the left Bank of the Kuram River; and they are capable of mustering about 10,000 fighting men. From the commencement of British Rule in the Punjab the Ahmadzais kept trading the frontier and retaliatory measures had to be taken against them. In 1879 they fired on a British detachment on the Kuram Road, owing to their being dissatisfied about some order which had been issued in connection with the Kuram Pass. They were proclaimed for this outrage and submitted the following year. A few months later (March 1872) they entered into an agreement about their frontier responsibility. In 1879 when a general rising of the Waziri tribe took place, the excitement extended to the Ahmadzais; but they were soon reduced; and behaved fairly well after this; and in 1890, when the Gomal Pass was opened up for traffic, their services were accepted for guarding the pass, an annual allowance of Rs. 10,380 being granted them for this purpose. The Utmanzais, who with Ahmadzais form the Darwesh Khel Waziris inhabit the hills between Khost and Dawar valleys and the right bank of the Kuram River. The Kabul Khel, one of the Utmanzai subdivisions, numbering about 3,500 fighting men, have been particularly troublesome. They first submitted in 1854, after having been blockaded for three years. In 1859 an expeditionary force was marched into their country, as they had sheltered the murderers of Captain Mecham. On the arrival of the troops, however, the culprits were surrendered and there were no actual hostilities. In 1879 the Kabul Khel made a raid on Thal; they were fined Rs. 2,000 for this and an agreement was imposed on them. As they were the chief receivers of stolen cattle from the Bannu district, a force was suddenly marched into their country in 1871 for the purpose of showing them that they were not as secure as they imagined. They at once consented to restore all stolen property and to turn away criminals seeking shelter among them. After this other subdivisions of Utmanzais committed outrages of various sorts, and during the Afghan war they were guilty of acts of hostility: so in October 1880 a military expedition was despatched against them; and after several preliminary agreements a final settlement was made with them in 1882.

The remaining sections of Waziris are the Lelal and Gurbaz in the north of the Waziri country and the Mahsuds in the south: the two former had not been brought in contact with the British power; but the Mahsuds have been as persistently turbulent and troublesome neighbours as we have encountered anywhere on our thousands of miles of frontier. They number over 12,000 fighting men and inhabit the mountainous region between the Tochi and Gomal rivers. They are divided into three subdivisions—Alizai, Bahlolzai, and Shaman Khel. It goes without saying that our first acquaintance with the Mahsuds was through their constant raids across the frontier in the neighbourhood of Tank. In 1860 they attempted to rush that town and had to be driven off by an armed force. An expedition was now despatched into their country and inflicted severe punishment on them; and, though they would not at first come to the terms offered them, they eventually submitted in 1861. After this there were the usual frontier outrages amongst the Mahsuds, the Shaman section being the most turbulent. In 1884 the latter had to be excluded from British territory, and on several occasions the whole of the Mahsuds had to be blockaded. Eventually the Shaman Khel subdivision completely submitted in 1873, and Bahlolzai did likewise in the following year. Some fresh arrangements were now made on the frontier to guard against Mahsud inroads. The Batanis, who are situated between British territory and portions of the Mahsud country, were entrusted with the guarding of the passes in their frontier; while the Mianis and Ghwarazais were entrusted with the passes skirting the Gomal Valley. Moreover Tank, which had been under a quasi-independent Nawab, was incorporated with the Dera Ismail Khan districts. Matters went quietly with the Mahsuds till 1879, when a large body of them attacked and plundered the town of Tank; a general rising of their tribe followed and a good deal of raiding was done. They were promptly blockaded, and in 1881 an expeditionary force reduced them to submission. A fine of Rs. 30,000 was imposed on them and they were made to surrender all stolen property as well as the ringleaders in the sacking of Tank. After this lesson their conduct was much improved, and in 1890 they were employed in keeping open the Gomal Pass, receiving Rs. 30,000 a year for their services. Then came the Wano affair which showed that the Waziris retained all their fighting and plundering instincts, but the subsequent events proved that their fanaticism had been pretty well expended in that one big rush and its repulse, and they submitted to the inevitable when they saw their country invaded by the avenging columns, humbly paying up their fines, and, which must have been still more painful to their feelings, restoring the booty they had taken. It seems improbable, after this lesson of little more than two years ago, that the lawlessness which has been lately manifesting itself among them can point to any serious or general disquietude.—*Pioneer.*

THE WEATHER.

WHEN referring on April 14th to the high temperatures then prevailing over Northern India, it was pointed out that the weather conditions were by no means settled, and it was then anticipated that further disturbances or storms would occur, which would again bring about a rapid reduction of temperature. This anticipation has been fulfilled, and the reports of the past few days show that an area of disturbed weather, which first appeared on the 19th passed through Persia and Baluchistan and entered North-West India. The depression has given rain to Baluchistan, to the North-West Himalayas as far east as Naini Tal and to the submontane districts of the Punjab as far east as Sialkote; and the reduction of temperature which has accompanied and succeeded the disturbance has been very large and extensive. The rainfall reported has not been heavy though an inch fell at Peshawar during the two days 21st and 22nd; but the storm is nevertheless of interest in that it is obviously a belated cold weather disturbance. The barometric fall, which advanced through Persia and Baluchistan to North-West India the wave of heat which preceded and the wave of cold which succeeded its appearance, are all characteristics of a storm of the cold weather, and the importance of the storm lies in the fact that it suggests that cold weather conditions still lag over North-West India and the countries to the north, and hence that snow on the hills surrounding the North-West frontier of India may still occur in quantities sufficient to affect the weather. This is obviously an indication of the greatest importance, for it is hardly necessary at this time to draw attention to the disastrous effect which a late snowfall might have on the monsoon, should that current this year again prove to be deficient in strength. In the meantime the present storm will probably disappear in due course, and as the barometer is now low over the north of these Provinces it would appear likely that the ordinary hot winds will reappear again over the Ganjetic Plain during the present week.—*Pioneers.*

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THE following appointments have been made:—14th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant C. R. Bradshaw, Royal West Kent Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 12th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant W. Scott, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Schneider resigned. Lieutenant G. H. Taylor, Northampton Regiment, to be officiating wing Officer. 8th Madras Infantry.—Lieute- C. L. Haldane, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, to be Adjutant, vice Campbell, vacated.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without saving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers" It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

MR. D. E. WACHA'S EVIDENCE.

BEFORE the Royal Commission on the Expenditure of India on Monday, April 5, at the India Office, Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, in answer to the Chairman, said:—For many years past he had employed his leisure hours in the study and discussion of public affairs, specially on financial economic subjects, and had regularly contributed to the local press many articles on these subjects. It was highly essential for the economic administration of the Empire that its finances should be closely looked into and steadily watched, specially in India, where the people have no direct vice in checking or controlling it, and where besides they are governed by a foreign agency which more or less is not in touch with popular sentiments and popular wants and requirements. Again, bearing in mind that the people are poor on the whole, the progress of enhanced and new taxation can only be compatible with their ability. As a matter of fact, for years past, at any rate since 1875, expenditure had been growing at a rapid pace; and demanded the strictest control and check. The Finance Minister may endeavour to do his best, but so long as the financial machinery is imperfect, and whenever he remained with insufficient support from the Viceroy and other colleagues in the Viceregal Council he could not do much. He might endeavour to discharge his duty very much like "a sort of watch-dog on behalf of the taxpayers," but so long as the voice of the taxpayers themselves was not heard for good in the Council, it was not possible to keep that rigid control which checks all extravagant or doubtful expenditure. At present a certain line of policy might be followed by a Viceroy or the Secretary of State, which might entail on the taxpayers heavy permanent burdens. For instance, the so-called "forward" policy steadily pursued since the days of the unrighteous second Afghan war (save during the beneficent administration of Lord Ripon) had been principally the cause of heavy military expenditure necessitating taxation. The expenditure since the date of the Punjab scare had been mounting higher and higher. Upper Burmah was annexed on the Indian Empire, notwithstanding the fact that the Indian community generally protested against such annexation to India, and suggested its being made a Crown Colony like Ceylon. The first Bombay National Congress, held in Bombay in December, 1885, protested against the annexation.

Witness, continued: I agree generally with what Sir David Barbour and Sir Auckland Colvin have said regarding the week spots in the financial machinery of the Government, and we Indians are thankful for their expression of opinion. But what I beg to urge is this, that however economic in his tendencies a Finance Minister may be, or even a Viceroy, so long as he has no power to give effective and decisive voice in the Councils of the Empire, the control of expenditure within due limits and within the capacity of the taxpayers no financial retrenchment can be hopped for. For example, Indian public opinion believes that the present Finance Minister has not shown so much zeal in checking expenditure as his predecessors.

Sir William Wedderburn: In your experience Sir James Westland has not shown himself so active a "watch-dog" as, perhaps former Ministers? He has rather shown an inclination to bark at the taxpayers and their representatives than at the tax spenders?—Yes.

The Chairman: You say that the Indian taxpayer has no effective voice in the Legislative Councils. May we understand you to confine your criticism of the financial machinery to that point?—Yes.

I think before making that statement you also said "as long as the financial machinery is imperfect." Have you any points besides this question of the voice of the Indian taxpayer to which you would refer in this connection?—All these points have already been placed before the Commiss on by other witnesses—Sir Auckland Colvin and Sir David Barbour,

You take their criticisms and adopt them. They are all the criticisms you desire to offer upon the details of financial administration?—Yes.

With regard to the non-official element in Council, witness said they are mostly leading public men who have devoted much attention to financial matters and are in a position to represent the taxpayers point of view; but, after all, their criticism cannot be effective so long as they are debarred from bringing motions for the curtailment of expenditure in a budget and dividing the Council thereon. There is a consensus of opinion on the subject among Indians that this privilege should be conceded and is absolutely needed. The Congress has more than once passed resolutions on the matter; but unfortunately like many other resolutions of the Congress which are regularly forwarded to the Imperial Government, they are unheeded.

Sir William Wedderburn: I think you hold that the Government are not in touch with the people?—Yes.

Would it not be a great satisfaction to the people if the Government carefully noticed the formal representations of the Associations like the National Congress and the Bombay Presidency Association?—Yes.

Is it not the case that Lord Elgin has recently rather restricted than encouraged the formal statement of the business by local bodies?—Yes.

He requires, I think, that addresses should be revised by him before they are presented, and that has given dissatisfaction in the country, shutting off one of the most useful means by which the Government can get in touch with the responsible representatives of the people?—Yes.

By Mr. Courtney: Lord Elgin's action constituted a new departure?

Sir Donald Stewart: I think you are mistaken?—Witness: Not so far as my knowledge goes. When Lord Elgin came to Poona two years ago the address of a local body was treated in that way, and I have read that address. This year a deputation was not passed through Persia and Baluchistan and entered North-West India. The depression has given rain to Baluchistan, to the North-West Himalayas as far east as Naini Tal and to the submontane districts of the Punjab as far east as Sialkote; and the reduction of temperature which has accompanied and succeeded the disturbance has been very large and extensive. The rainfall reported has not been heavy though an inch fell at Peshawar during the two days 21st and 22nd; but the storm is nevertheless of interest in that it is obviously a belated cold weather disturbance. The barometric fall, which advanced through Persia and Baluchistan to North-West India the wave of heat which preceded and the wave of cold which succeeded its appearance, are all characteristics of a storm of the cold weather, and the importance of the storm lies in the fact that it suggests that cold weather conditions still lag over North-West India and the countries to the north, and hence that snow on the hills surrounding the North-West frontier of India may still occur in quantities sufficient to affect the weather. This is obviously an indication of the greatest importance, for it is hardly necessary at this time to draw attention to the disastrous effect which a late snowfall might have on the monsoon, should that current this year again prove to be deficient in strength. In the meantime the present storm will probably disappear in due course, and as the barometer is now low over the north of these Provinces it would appear likely that the ordinary hot winds will reappear again over the Ganjetic Plain during the present week.—*Pioneers.*

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N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-8; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TO LET, BUNGALOWS, at Nepean Sea Road, whole or in two parts. Rent Rs. 200 and Rs. 150. Apply on the spot or to DORABJEE N. DAVAR.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for nearly a fortnight, during that time I received every attention from the Proprietor and his servants. My wife who joined me for a few days at the Hotel also received the same kind attention. In fact, we were treated more as guests than as casual visitors. We are very much obliged to the Proprietor for all his kindness and wish him every success.—REV. DAVID FINLAYSON, Saoni, Chappara, Central Provinces.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India, revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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¼ " " 7-8 or, post free	5 0
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 26.

REUTER'S latest telegrams usually noticed in this column having been dealt with in our report under Saturday evening's date, we open to-day with our usual weekly comparative statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	58,000	53,000	70,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom..	50,000	55,000	39,000
" Continent	90,000	27,000	21,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	6,388,000	4,931,000	7,648,000
" exports to U. K. do. ...	2,839,000	2,005,000	3,087,000
" " to Continent do. ...	2,567,000	2,021,000	2,935,000
" Stock in the Ports	150,000	465,000	725,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th instant afford the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	3,180,000	3,140,920	4,176,370
" " Surats	220,000	322,110	175,100

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	1,231,000	1,161,340	1,715,780
" London	6,000	6,000	8,240
American Afloat	60,000	167,000	129,000
East Indian "	11,000	22,000	5,000
Total ...	1,331,000	1,296,340	1,857,780
Price of Middling-Americans ...	4 4-32d.	4 13-32d.	3 21-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 14-32d.	3½d.	3d.
Difference ...	11-16d.	29-32d.	21-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay returns for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 3,55,401
" " Branches	Inc.	" 4,11,534
Other "	Inc.	" 11,92,708
Government Securities	Inc.	" 62,243
Other authorised "	Unchanged.	
Loans	Dec.	" 3,42,949
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	" 5,38,807
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	" 81,210
Cash	Inc.	" 23,48,405

Money continued scarce last week in a quiet market, and the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank consequently increased by nearly 23 1-2 lakhs, at 112 1-2 lakhs, (as disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued to-day), while at the end of the previous week a decrease of over 31½ lakhs was shown, at 89 lakhs. Towards this increase in the balance, Public Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches largely contributed with an addition in the aggregate of more than 7 1-2 lakhs, and Private Deposits did so yet more largely with an addition of nearly 12 lakhs, the other items going to swell it being Government Securities and Balances with other Banks, in which there was an increase of over 1-2 lakh and 3-4 lakh, respectively. Loans, on the other hand, decreased by almost 3 1-2 lakhs, and Bills Discounted and Purchased by over 5 1-4 lakhs.

COTTON.—There have been a few buyers to-day but only for ready Cotton. In forward business there is nothing doing. Prices of Bhownugger remain unchanged; Bengals and Broach have, however, been raised Re. 1 to Rs. 2 "good;" Bhownugger, 15-25th May delivery, is easier at Rs. 177 1-2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—No change is reported in the former market, but in the latter prices are slightly lower with little or nothing doing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,824 bales.
Wheat	3,393 cwts.
Linseed	2,174 "
Rapeseed	12,403 "
Gingellyseed	1,031 "
Poppyseed	4,206 "
Castorseed	2,908 "
Rice	6,518 "

FREIGHTS.—No fresh business of importance is reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady again this morning, at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and hardly anything was reported in that line. Telegraphic was practicable for Cash early in the day at 1s. 3 1-32d., and a moderate amount was obtained at that rate. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d. "
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-8d. "
Francs do.	1'581 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened to-day at the enhanced rate of 102 for both Money and Account, for 3½ per Cents., from which a further advance of 1-16 per cent. took place in both positions, 102 1-16 being quoted, with 102 3-8 named for the May Account, and 97 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been some movement in prices to-day as shown by our revised list, the changes reported being in the majority of cases in favour of sellers.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 26.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Line s—51 cases whisky, 45 cases wine, Eduljee Bezonjee; 77 cases whisky, 3 cases wine, Dunnjeebhoy Cowasjee. City of Dublin s—7 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Locksley Hall s—2 crates earthenware, K. Poonja; 2 crates earthenware, Gangjee Poonjee; 3 cases tobacco manufactured, Hormaz Sheriar.

Clan Alpine s—10 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 15 bales writing paper, John Dickinson and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—48 cases provision 4 cases medicine &c, Eduljee Nussurwanjee; 3 cases provision, 14 cases medicine, Leopold and Co; 6 cases glassware &c, 6 cases earthenware, Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 3 cases writing paper &c, John Dickinson and Co; 6 cases stationery &c, Hussonally Abdoolally.

Deccadie s—54 cases provision, S R Subedar.

FROM HULL.

Tokio s—20 drums chemicals, Hoptoola Shaikadum and Co.

Othello s—3 cases writing paper, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—6 cases perfumed spirit, Essoofally Russooljee 10 bales paper, N Heptoolahoy.

Stolzenfels s—5 cases earthenware, D Dowraz; 2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—10 cases perfumed spirit, Shamjee Lilladhur.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—65 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy; 45 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 75 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee. Peninsular s—55 cases brandy, Jehangir and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Shannon s—39 cases glass beads, Abdoolally Nathoobhoy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 24th April compared with the Statement of 15th April, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	April 15. Rs.	April 24. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	62,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,17,235	53,02,691
Do. do. at Branches	45,09,870	49,21,401
Other Deposits	2,60,01 212	2,71,03,920
Post Bills	7,978	5,103
Credits, undrawn	15,75,393	14,55,367
Rs.	5,32,11,691	5,50,79,493
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,06,99,405	1,07,61 648
Other authorised Securities	39,89,807	39,89,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	71,93,5'4	74,24,688
Loans do. do. do.	1,10,27,101	1,06,24,122
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,03,75 975	1,03,37,308
Dead Stock	4,12,415	4,12,440
Stamps and Stationery	22,134	22,095
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,19,378	2,05,588
Cash	89,01,962	1,12,50 367
Rs.	5,32,12,691	5,50,79,493

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th March, 1897, on 140·57 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	16,500	39	19,539
Or per mile of Railway	21	118	—	139
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	28,461	1,36,720	949	1,66,130
Total for 9 weeks	31,461	1,53,221	979	1,85,669
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,439	20,297	81	23,811
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	176	1	206
Total to corresponding date do.	37,357	1,88,859	793	2,26,981

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 4,241
Ditto to date ..... " 41,322

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EVANS—April 22, at Poonamallee, the wife of Commissariat Sergeant Tom Evans, of a daughter.

STEVENSON—April 19, at Ahmednugger, the wife of Surgeon-Major H. W. Stevenson, I. M. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

AVERY—RUSSELL—April 20, at St. Luke's Church, Dinapore, Bengal, Arthur John Avery, the only son of John Avery, Esq., Maida Vale, Kilburn, London, England, to Susannah Harriat Greenhalgh, widow of the late W. Greenhalgh, Jockey and Trainer, and daughter of Condr. W. H. Russell, Retired List, late Commissariat Dept., Bengal.

DEATHS.

CHAMPERNOWNE—April 16, at Lucknow, of enteric fever, H. H. Champernowne, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Duke of Cornwall's L. I., aged 24 years and 9 months.

D'CRUZ—April 17, at Lucknow Cantonment, Clementina, the dearly beloved infant daughter of J. M. Furtado D'Cruz, Bandmaster, XI B. I., aged 1 month and 10 days.

FERGUSON—April 13, at Allahabad, from the effects of cholera, contracted at the Famine Relief Works, Meja Tehsil, District Allahabad, Malcolm Vincent (Totta), aged 21.

LONG—March 23, at Cuttack, Orissa, Florence Mary, wife of J. S. Lane Long, Esq., Bengal P. W. D.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1897.

IF it be true that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has declared that he will carry out the understanding entered into with the Government of Greece, the present war may assume larger dimensions. But it is inherently improbable that a Prince so cautious and reticent should make a declaration that would be regarded by Russia as a deliberate refusal to act on the advice tendered by that Power so recently to Bulgaria and Servia, that they should take no part in the present trial of strength between Turkey and Greece. Of course if that disinterested advice were given for purely diplomatic reasons and without any intention that it should be taken seriously, the announcement that Bulgaria would fulfil her engagement with Greece is natural enough. It is in accordance with the spirit of the communication addressed a few days ago to the Sultan that if the five Bulgarian priests appointed to bishoprics in Macedonia did not receive their birettas or mitres, Bulgaria would mobilise her forces. Obviously the grievance of the non-installation of Slavic Bishops is that Turkish province is a mere pretext for picking a quarrel with Turkey. The incident deserves attention on that ground, and also as an indication of changing currents in the politics of South Eastern Europe. Russia until quite recently supported the demand that Bulgarian bishops should be installed with the assent of the Sultan in the Macedonian province. Her aim was to exalt the Slav and depress the Greek element in that region. But with the growth of Russian ascendency in Constantinople under the astute and masterful initiative of Prince Lobanoff, the possibility of exercising a powerful influence on Christians of the Orthodox Church through the Greek patriarch led to an abandonment of the policy of encouraging the multiplication of Bulgarian bishoprics in the Turkish dominions. It would be far easier to manipulate one Patriarch than some scores of bishops. That consideration may not be wholly absent from Prince Ferdinand's mind when insisting even with the threat of war that the Sultan should forthwith grant five birettas for as many Bulgarian bishops. The Sultan gave a temporising reply to the menacing communication from the Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent that unless the birettas were granted on Saturday last, the army would be mobilised. We have not heard that the birettas were granted, nor have we heard that the Bulgarian army has been mobilised. The Sultan is not likely to choose the present moment to take a step that would probably be resented by Russia.

On the other hand, if Bulgaria has chosen this moment to refuse to break her relations with Greece—relations said to have been embodied in a convention practically constituting an offensive and defensive alliance—the "Coburger" has acted with a chivalrous courage deserving recognition. The Greeks having lost a decisive battle on Friday last have been compelled to abandon Larissa, where the Turks have found, or claim to have found, large quantities of ammunition. As nothing would have been easier than to blow up any ammunition that could not be removed, the preparations for the evacuation being made with deliberation beforehand, it is not necessary to attach too much credit to that statement. But there seems to be no doubt at all that the Greeks, exhausted by six days' steady fighting, were at length overpowered by superior numbers at Mati, three miles north of Tyrnavos and driven south of Larissa to Pharsala. As it is not likely that a routed army can fight another battle with any chance of success in that position, we must expect to hear of a further retreat. The ever lengthening chain of the Turkish communications will, however, tell upon the invader, who was in straits for provisions when he was many days nearer his base. The unseaworthiness of the Sultan's ironclads which have been allowed to rust in inglorious idleness for the last twenty years, may prove to be calamitous for Marshal Edhem's victorious army. With the help that "a fleet in being" could now render, the campaign might be brought to a successful close at Athens in another fortnight. But help from the sea is not to be attained and the small, but well-equipped Greek squadron may render invaluable aid to the hard-pressed Greek army and enable it to arrest the Turkish advance southward to Athens. Already there are rumours of the intervention of the Powers to stop the fighting. It is characteristic of the Kaisar William II. that a German communique urges that the Powers should first insist on Greece binding herself to "respect the advice of Europe." Surely that might be taken for granted under the circumstances.

MORE than six months ago—on October 17 last to be precise—the loyal citizens of Bombay learned with surprise and indignation that the beautiful statue of Queen Victoria which adorns the Esplanade had been defiled. During the night a quantity of tar had been poured over the head and face, and had trickled down the Royal robe. From that day to this the perpetrators of the outrage have remained undiscovered, and the statue has been hidden from the public gaze by a rough tarpaulin covering, which transforms the finest specimen of the sculptor's art in this city into a hideous spectacle. The shroud is so funereal in character that it is not to be wondered at that in the minds of the superstitious masses the incident of the outrage and the subsequent covering up of the statue have been connected with the plague, many people regarding them causes of which the plague is the effect. There can be no doubt that the restoring of the statue to the public gaze would go far to reassure the masses. But an obstacle stands in the way of carrying out this contribution to the progress towards a normal state of things now in progress. The marble being porous, the dark stains made by the tar still remain, and the efforts of the Executive Engineer to remove them have been unavailing. The statement that the Royal head has been taken off and sent to England for a duplicate is without foundation. The Royal head, disfigured though it be, is still upon the Royal shoulders. In the case of Sir Richard Temple's statue, which was similarly disfigured some three years ago, the Executive Engineer of the Presidency, Mr. Rebsch, succeeded in erasing the stains within a fortnight. Since then the counterfeit presentment of the Baronet has seemed none the worse, though it is whispered that close inspection by an expert would show that the stains are not altogether gone, but are hidden from view by a coat of enamel. Something of the same kind should be tried with the Queen's statue. It is said that the further use of acids would so reduce the size of the Queen's face as to spoil the beautiful work of art. The replacement of the statue would probably cost half-a-lakh of rupees—a sum which under the existing circumstances it would be very difficult to raise. The statue is in charge, not of the P. W. D., but of the Municipality. It is to be regretted that the stains are indelible, but if they can be made invisible, there should be no further delay in resorting to the simple process by which this can be accomplished. However, the question of the best method for renovating the statue is one for experts to settle, and we would suggest that Dr. Collis Brown, who is an accomplished chemist and the Principal of the School of Art, should be entrusted with the task of deciding on a remedy as soon as possible. With the plague rapidly waning; with the Queen's birthday close at hand; and with Her Majesty's commemoration only a little further on in the near future, it is very undesirable that this beautiful work of art should be any longer enshrouded in impenetrable gloom. The removal of the hideous veil which now hides the beautiful presentment of the Queen-Empress from their eyes, will be a symbol to them of the removal of the dark clouds of disease and death which have hovered over the city since the outrage was committed.

WE learn from home India is to be made as much of as possible in the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. Of course, it is not easy to see how very much is to be made of thirty-nine men though mounted on thirty-nine horses. But people are asked to understand that this handful of men represent half-a-million of native soldiers, and to try and imagine they see half-a-million instead of thirty-nine. Each man is a unit, sagely remarks one of our London contemporaries, and the diversity of their uniforms, he thinks, likely to form the most central point of picturesqueness, outside the Queen and Royal family, in the procession. The sombre colours of the Colonial contingents are to pale before the bright bejewelled Orientals, though each of the soldiery is promised that he shall wear a new gala uniform on the occasion. And what is more, the public is informed, the men who will represent India, will be no toy soldiers, nor will those who went to England for the Jubilee, or the opening of the Imperial Institute, but that they will be men of regiments which "have never been represented outside the Viceroy's Court, except in the Afghan War at Kabul." Referring to the representations of Native States, our contemporary tells its readers that the Native States to be thus represented are "in the Punjaub, the Lancers of Jamnau, Paliali, Saughur, Nabha, Kapurthala, Baharwalpur, Fardkot, and Cashmere." The very names of these districts, the writer declares, are enough to show the wildness of the tribes. From Bengal, it says, will come representatives of the State of Bampur and the great Princedom of Gwalior and Madras will supply the remaining eleven officers, each representing a separate army from the Princedoms of Mysore, Bombay, Jodhpur, Bhurtpur, Ulwar, Indore, Bhopal, Hyderabad, Bhavnagar, Junagad and Jausnagar. "Some of these names are familiar to English ears, but the soldiers from the districts are quite unknown, even to some that have travelled in India." No doubt, considering that those who visit India as a rule take Bombay, Delhi, Agra, Calcutta, and then go off home again. Very few of them ever visit the Native States, though we could count on our fingers the number of Anglo-Indians who could tell us as much of Jausnagar, Nabha, or Bampur, as the gifted individual who seems to edify our contemporary's readers. He warns them, however, not to get too near these warriors, who are "among them the wildest and most picturesque tribes, whose history in some cases dates back beyond the Christian era—wild tribes broken in for military purposes, but still retaining their barbaric rights and strange dresses and acts of religion." The ever lengthening chain of the Turkish communications will, however, tell upon the invader, who was in straits for provisions when he was many days nearer his base. The unseaworthiness of the Sultan's ironclads which have been allowed to rust in inglorious idleness for the last twenty years, may prove to be calamitous for Marshal Edhem's victorious army. With the help that "a fleet in being" could now render, the campaign might be brought to a successful close at Athens in another fortnight. But help from the sea is not to be attained and the small, but well-equipped Greek squadron may render invaluable aid to the hard-pressed Greek army and enable it to arrest the Turkish advance southward to Athens. Already there are rumours of the intervention of the Powers to stop the fighting. It is characteristic of the Kaisar William II. that a German communique urges that the Powers should first insist on Greece binding herself to "respect the advice of Europe." Surely that might be taken for granted under the circumstances.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Duchess of York has given birth to a daughter.

The mother and child are both doing well.

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

OCCUPATION OF LARISSA BY THE TURKS.

The Turks have occupied Larissa, and declare that the Greeks abandoned a quantity of munitions there.

THE GREEKS OUTNUMBERED.

After six days' constant fighting a decisive battle was fought on Friday, which resulted by the evening in the Greeks being defeated, chiefly owing to the superior numbers of the Turks.

After this the Greeks fell back, and the Turkish advance took place.

LAST FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

Friday's battle mentioned in this morning's telegram was fought at Mati, three miles to the north of Tyrnavos.

The Greek retreat became a perfect rout.

The Turkish Cavalry closely pursued them and did great execution.

NARROW ESCAPE OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Reuter's special correspondent and other correspondents had a narrow escape of their lives.

THE ACTION AT PIGADIA.

The action at Pigadia was a severe check to the Greeks in Epirus. Their losses in the action were five hundred is killed and wounded.

The killed included Mr. Clement Harris, an English volunteer, who is a nephew of Admiral Harris.

EXPECTED INTERVENTION OF THE POWERS.

It is mooted in diplomatic circles that the Powers will now intervene and put an end to the fighting.

A German Communique urges the necessity of Greece being first made to promise to respect the advice of Europe.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA TO THE CZAR.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has started from Vienna for St. Petersburg on a visit to the Czar.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

Sir James Lyall Mackay succeeds Mr. Robert Hardie on the India Council.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 26.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s. s. s. Ganges, with the outward English mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay at 11 a. m. to-day, and the s. s. Victoria for Colombo and Australia at 10 a. m. to-day.

BULGARIA HAS AN UNDERSTANDING WITH GREECE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

The following special telegrams are published in to-day's "Indian Daily News":—

Bulgaria refuses to break her relations with Greece.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

A TARIFF WAR.

Canada has adopted a retaliatory tariff against the United States, a step which is of momentous importance imperially.

NEW MEMBER OF THE INDIA COUNCIL.

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of Sir James L. Mackay as a member of the Secretary of State's Council, vice Mr. Robert Hardie, whose term has expired.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, APRIL 26.

There were 8 new cases, but no deaths recorded in the city to-day. The total mortality was 23.

In the Special Plague Hospital one was admitted, 4 discharged cured, 5 died, and 171 remain under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 2 were admitted, and one died, leaving 48 under treatment. The Military Search Party resumed their operations to-day, and their labour resulted in the discovery of 5 cases and one corpse; while 4,103 houses were searched.

The Municipal medical inspectors discovered one case.

The Cantonment Plague Committee inspected 37 houses, 13 of which were reported unfit, and 23 wanting ventilation.

THE FAMINE.

THE SCARCITY IN UPPER BURMA.

RANGOON, APRIL 25.

Latest estimates put the remissions of revenue occasioned by the scarcity in Upper Burma at 21 lakhs. This is in famine areas strictly so called, that is in parts of Mecktala, Myingyan, and Yemethin, to which the Famine Code has been applied, and also in the rest of the dry zone where there is no actual scarcity, but where there has been a widespread failure of crops.

The numbers on famine relief works in Upper Burma continue to decline. the latest figures showing the total to be 17,000.

MR. ADAMJI PEERBHOY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 25.

A meeting of the Borah community held to-day, at Faiza Hussrine, under the presidency of Mr. Sheik Abdoolabhai, passed an unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy for his munificence in opening a plague hospital in Bombay for the Borah community, also a store for supplying; grain gratis to the poor of Kathiawar and Odeidah, also necessaries to pilgrims to Mecca, Kerbella, and other places; and his other great charities, maintaining boarding houses and schools in several places in Bombay and Kathiawar.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera 3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 111 15-16

3 per cent. Rentes 102½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117½

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63 5-16

Bar Silver 28½

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 25.

10 p.m. ..... 81·4

MONDAY.—APRIL 26.

6 a.m. ..... 79·9

10 a.m. ..... 86·3

2 p.m. ..... 87·4

6 p.m. ..... 86·1

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 9.

CHECKING AN ABUSE.

From an old acquaintance who is more or less closely identified with amateur athletic legislation, the comforting information comes to hand that the authorities have at length stirred themselves in a little matter which has long vexed the souls of gentlemen laudably anxious to purge amateur athletics of as many abuses as possible, the particular evil in this case being connected with short distance running handicaps. At the moment, I am unable to tax my memory sufficiently as to whether or not I have before alluded to the subject, but at any rate the abuse has been fairly palpable for a long time now. With the athletic season in full swing, it has been an easy matter for a smart sprinter who runs only to orders to visit as any as three and four meetings in the course of a week. Men who are either directly or indirectly in the pay of betting men have no need to trouble themselves about expenses, the book manages to provide necessaries. By failing to exert themselves in the final heats, these black sheep have been able to deceive handicappers as to their real form. Consequently, the more frequently they run and get beaten in finals the better starts they obtain for succeeding races. The preliminary heat, of course, is the victory they strive for, and this, with the much longer start than they are fairly entitled to, they generally manage to win with ease. Just how to hit upon a method for putting a stop to the little game of these heat-winners has been a matter of some difficulty, but by inserting an additional column on the entry form for competitors to fill up handicappers will be able to see at a glance what heats have been won at the distances entered for, and by this means it is hoped that another of the abuses of the amateur path will have received a check. Most of the more important Easter meetings, I believe, have adopted the revised entry form, and my friend further informs me that in no quarter has the innovation been resented.

EASTER TOURING.

With the first of our national holidays within measurable distance, a good many of the later converts to the cycle are busy preparing for an Easter tour. My cycling friends are determined to explore North Wales, despite a little quiet caution of mine to the effect that the Principality is almost invariably overcrowded with tourists at Eastertide. Given a fine, bright Good Friday, and all the better known hostelries from Chirk or Chester onwards will be filled with tired and dusty wheel-folk. Some people enjoy this sort of thing, others prefer quieter and more sedate methods of taking their pleasure. It is a good many years now since I enjoyed a little pottering about on the spider-wheeled high machine, now known more particularly in cycling circles as the "good old ordinary." A trip of 150 or 200 miles in those days was not undertaken without much careful preparation. Later, when the low Safety machine came into fashion, some of the time-honoured difficulties were removed; but even these later improvements in cycle construction paled into nothingness when the pneumatic tyre came upon the scene. It is the inflated air tyre which has revolutionised the pastime, and brought it within the reach of high and low, rich and poor. What in 1877 was thought something of a phenomenal feat a wheel would be undertaken to-day with the lightest of hearts by anyone with a few months' experience, and it has come about that Eastertide marks the opening of the touring season proper. No part of the United Kingdom, probably, gains so many patrons as Wales, and more particularly that portion of it which lies on the north of the delightful Dee. It is impossible to find fault with the judgment of those whose inclinations take them thither. Personally, to conjure up some of the holiday jaunts I have had in John Jones's country is to enjoy once again many of the happiest hours of my existence. All the same, however, there are many, many spots in this fair land of ours, which will repay a week's quiet touring, either east, west, north, or south. Had I the leisure at my disposal, nothing would please me better than to trace the course of some of our more noted rivers, say the Severn, the Trent, the Thames, or the Avon. Accompanied by an amateur photographer to preserve the best "bits," I think I could spend a fortnight or so very enjoyably.

ON A FEW APPROACHES.

It has never yet fallen to my lot to travel o'er quite so much of the earth's surface as I should like, passionately fond as I am of dodging about from place to place. Indeed, one might easily envy the lot of some of the present-day travellers for wealthy cycle-making concerns, who are given practically a free hand as to the ground to be covered and the amount to be expended. Here let me interlopate a little story which has gone the round amongst a certain set of gentlemen "on the road." Travelling in the interests of a certain firm, one of these enterprising gentlemen struck out quite a new line for himself, and did a very fair amount of business for his employers. The heads of the firm had no fault to find with the results or the cost, but what did surprise them was the cool—confidence, shall I say—yes, the cool confidence of their new representative, who could unblushingly detail the item in his report thus. "To making myself popular, £17 10." Explanation were sought and readily tendered and rumour says that the "popular" man is making his way rapidly. I am assured what I have related is absolutely true in every particular. To come back to travelling, first impressions undoubtedly go a long way in building up opinions which one may be called upon to express at some time or another, and, as a rule, I keep my eyes, very wide open whenever making an approach to any town or city, or in fact any place of importance. A good deal must, of course, depend upon the conditions surrounding. For instance, the approach to a big city by way of a railway tunnel half-a-mile long or under a series of arches or gaunt iron girders would not be likely to impress one too favourably if any comparison had to be made. Ere now I have steamed up the Thames to London; have landed at Queensborough by moonlight, and also when the sun was just bursting forth into summer splendour; and the same may be said of my returns to Parkstone Quay, the Harwich of a few years back. I have looked and longed for the light of Liverpool more than once; have surged into Portsmouth and Southampton on heaving waters. These and other landing places around our sea-girt isles I have become somewhat familiar with. But first and foremost of all approaches by water—that is to say, the one that has left the most lasting impression on my mind—is that of Kingstown, with the city of Dublin gradually rising from behind a forest of masts in the Liffey. Everything there appears to possess a quiet grandeur distinctly its own. The entry to London up the Thames is really too stupendous for the mind to properly grasp at the time, and, generally speaking, the mind is full of slowly-floating barges, immense wharves, creaking timber, clanking chains, and the impatient snort of engines. Upon one occasion, I remember getting back to Douglas, Isle of Man, several hours late, after a cruel passage from Llandudno; the crescent of twinkling lights springing up from Douglas Bay were as welcome as lights could be, but the approach left no great impression beyond awakening a feeling of thankfulness that our gallant little barque had weathered the storm so bravely. The approach to Flushing is nothing but commonplace, and the dreary, winding passage down the muddy Scheldt takes away much of the enjoyment of approaching Antwerp. Esbjerg, in Denmark, is of no account whatever, but the approach to Copenhagen by water is really fine. Portsmouth is very nice, Southampton about the same; and if Mr. Whistler required a nocturne in red and green he could scarcely do better than come across the North Sea and approach Harwich at about 2 a.m. The coloured lights to be seen at daybreak are something to remember. For a really magnificent approach, if lacking prettiness, the sail into the mouth of the Mersey with the glorious city beyond will compare with anything.

CUP-TIE FOOTBALL.

Amongst the 'younger generation' of football critics there appears to be a growing disposition to associate invariably rough and tumble—or to be strictly accurate, unscientific—play with cup-tie footbal. The fact that in a few instances players lose their heads a little through over-excitment lends perhaps, some little colour to the assertion, but I hope we are not going to gulp down everything we are told about cup-tie form without analysis. Reckless, rough, or unfair play ought to be the abomination of every lover of genuine sport, but as an old lover of the game, as one who has earned more kicks than halfpence at it, I must entirely dissent from the view taken that hard, keen vigorous football must of necessity be bad football. Only this season I have repeatedly seen players penalised, and on occasion, hooted by hot-headed partisans for perfectly legitimate charging with the shoulder. Many and many a time have I caught myself muttering, "Well, well; what are our games coming to. The fault lies, I know perfectly well with the referee, and I always fell a trifle suspicious of the qualifications of the knickerbockered referee who ostentatiously penalises a player on the visiting side for the purpose of bringing down the house in his favour. We have a few able, strong-minded referees; but they are very, very scarce now-a-days. We can all admire the beautiful precision with which the ball is worked from one end of the ground to the other without a speck of dirt soiling the costumes of the exponents: we can admire the close passing, the back-heeling, the dodging and heading of the ball, and gaze in amazement at some of the tricks acquired. But I, for one, am not going to allow that all this finessing would have beaten the go-ahead dashes of men like Bambridge, Macaulay, Cobbold, the Cursham, and other old giants who knew how to use their speed and their weight, when necessary. Public opinion appears pretty unanimous upon the quality of the football the final tie in the English Cup competition is going to produce. Both teams are justly recognised as skilful exponents of the game. And much as I agree with this, I still think that for variety, for pluck; for speed, for cleverness, for what you will, the match will have to be phenomenally good to excel the games we saw between the Blackburn Rovers and Queen's Park in the long ago. Cup-tie football, forsooth! I wonder if these teams played bad football. Or to come a little later, who that witnessed the drawn game played in 1886 between the redoubtable Rovers and West Bromwich Albion—just then placing their foot on the ladder of fame—will dare assert that their cup-tie football was bad football! Was it a poor game at Crewe, I would enquire, when Aston Villa defeated a picked team of Scotland playing as Glasgow Rangers? No, no. Let us worship the rising sun an' we will, but in deference to the old heroes it is time a word was said to check the "young Lions" who use "cup-tie football" as a convenient term to describe a mediocre exhibition.

AN IDEAL ENCLOSURE.

It is, indeed, fortunate that the Football Association officials have been able to accommodate the very numerous following of the Lancashire and Midland clubs respectively with such an ideal enclosure as that of the Crystal Palace. There are very few grounds of note in the country unfamiliar to me, but all have to give way to the sports ground constructed at Sydenham. Without any inconvenience whatever, it is probable that as many as eighty or one hundred thousand spectators can witness a football match, and if what some of the more enthusiastic followers of the game predict turns out to be correct, it may be severely tried to-day (Saturday). Everyone anticipated a great game. Aston Villa may remember 1885, and gain inspiration for yet doughtier deeds than they accomplished against the Albion. Then we saw a goal put on in the first 40 seconds, and a strenuous, ding-dong fight for the rest of the time without a single goal being added. Last year the fight was stubborn—fierce, if you like—but the Sheffielders always had a trifle the best of it, and gained a brilliant victory. There was no lack of incident, either, although it missed being a great game, for some reason or other not easily hit upon straight away. Spikesly's magnificent single-handed efforts, Earp's fine defensive tactics, and the wonderful goal scored by the fair-haired little Black for Wolverhampton are details that still remain green in the memory. And how splendidly the game was managed, too, by Mr Lewis, the referee. I suppose the football journals can give more particulars of his qualifications than an old fogey like myself, but I may, perhaps, be allowed to say that in my opinion there is no man in the country to-day, I honestly believe, who commands a like amount of public confidence in his ability and his impartiality.

WANTON DAMAGE AT THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

On Sunday afternoon, about half-past 4 o'clock, one of the German specialists at bacteriological work in a room near the south-west end of the Municipal Buildings, heard what he believed to be an explosion of the apparatus for compressed steam in Mr. Hankin's adjoining laboratory. He ran in there, and saw that no accident had happened there. Mr. Hankin was not in the laboratory at the time. Returning to his room to resume his work the German heard a second explosion, followed immediately by a third.

POLICE FOR THANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letter you have been good enough to publish yesterday, from the residents of Borivli, Malad, and other villages, to the Inspectors-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, asking for an increase in the existing number of policemen in these villages, is the second letter of its kind; the first having been addressed to the Superintendent of Police, Thana, by the residents of Malad, in the middle of February last. In his answer, dated 27th February last, the Superintendent said: "Owing to the unusual strain on the police in consequence of demands for police protection by temporary residents in places at which no police is stationed, and which have a prior claim, the undermentioned is unable to reinforce the Malad post at present, but will endeavour to do so at an early date." These last two months the endeavour may be continuing, but to no purpose, since there has hitherto been no improvement made in what is called the police protection at Malad. Nor have the police been at all able to bring to book the daring burglars who committed several and attempted several burglaries at the village in the beginning of March last.

The population of Malad increased, as found in March last, by about 1,300 persons, as can be easily estimated from the Railway traffic. The Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway has kindly obliged me with the comparative statement of passenger traffic to Malad, which shows an increase of about 3,900 passengers during the six months ending March last over the traffic of the corresponding period of the previous year. But that is nothing compared to the number of pass-holders for Malad station—which is 250. Notwithstading such increase of population, there has been no police protection extended, for its extension means money, however little, which the mercilessly starved Provincial funds—about the unjust and one-sided use of which his Excellency the Governor of Madras had publicly to complain a few short days ago—cannot afford.

To many of your readers the fact must strike as strange, that to protect the life and property over an area of about 60 square miles, encompassing about 25 villages, there are about five policemen! Perhaps this is one of the facts that are stranger than fiction. The scare of thefts and burglaries had its own effect: several families had to run away from the suburbs, among other things, for want of police protection. The plague time is, I think, the most suitable time to be availed of by Government to reduce the congestion and overcrowding of the city by turning the temporary sojourners into permanent residents of the suburbs by providing for them such conveniences and facilities as are so evidently necessary—police protection being one of them. The Government's attention may appear to be too much circumscribed and absorbed by the plague to look forward with a view to the immediately future bettering of the city of Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

April 24. SHAPURJEE SORABJEE.

Mr. Knight used to accompany the King of the Belgians on many of his walks, and a funny story is told of one of them. His Majesty, being hot and thirsty, stopped at a small farmhouse—where the people were Flemish—and asked for a glass of milk. While waiting for it to be brought he conversed with his companion in the English tongue. As he was in the act of drinking the milk, the woman, not knowing the King, or being aware that he understood Flemish, remarked to her husband: "I wonder how much the long-nosed Englishman will pay?" The answer to this was quick "Allow me," said the King, in Flemish, putting down the glass and handing her a five-franc piece, on which the head is portrayed, "to present you with a portrait of the long-nosed Englishman."

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

BOMBAY'S ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

A special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday to adopt an address of congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the celebratian of her Diamond Jubilee. Mr. George Cotton presided, and there were also present: Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Farduji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazulbhoy Visram, H. G. Gell, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, W. C. Hughes, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, G. Lund, Maneckshah J. Taleyarkan, Vety.-Major J. Mills, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, O. V. Muller, Dr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon. Mr. Nowrosji Nusserwanji Wadia, Messrs. B. Phillips, G. W. Roughton, P. B. Saville, Sundernath D. Khote, R. H. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Commander G. Wilson, and Hajee Yoosuf Hajee Esmail.

The President asked Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, to read the address prepared by the committee of the Corporation appointed for the purpose, which was as follows:—

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY VICTORIA, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

May it please your Imperial Majesty,—We, the President and members of the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay, beg respectfully, on behalf of its citizens, to lay at the foot of the Throne our earnest, sincere, and reverent congratulations on the consummation of sixty years of your Majesty's glorious and beneficent reign. It has pleased Providence to afflict this City for several months past with the horrors and ravages of a severe epidemic of plague and with the dire consequences of a widespread famine in several parts of the Presidency. Heavy as our hearts have been from the sacrifices and bereavements thus inflicted upon this city, still we cannot allow this great occasion to pass without giving expression to our devout appreciation of the measureless beneficence of sixty years of the reign of a revered Sovereign whose womanly and motherly heart has always deeply and truly grieved for the sorrows of her subjects and participated in the anguish of their afflictions. We deeply and gratefully recognise that were it not for the great and glorious achievements of a reign which has sought glory in the triumphs of peace, progress, and enlightenment more than in anything else, the evils that have wrought such havoc in this country in the present year would have been not more wide-spread and dire than they even have been. The glories and triumphs of your Majesty's unprecedentedly long reign will be sung with heartfelt joy by your Majesty's subjects spread over every quarter of the globe. But, though we may not participate in the outward rejoicing—owing to the afflictions which have brought death to so many homes—no portion of your Majesty's subjects join more heartily or more earnestly than ourselves in praying that Heaven may continue to shower its choicest blessings on our beloved and revered Sovereign, than whom a greater and nobler has never reigned in the hearts and affections of her subjects of all races and creeds.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy moved that the address of congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress now read be approved and adopted, and that the President submit the same to H. E. the Governor, with the request that his Excellency may be pleased to arrange for the presentation of the address through his Excellency the Viceroy in such manner as may be prescribed. Sir Jamsetji said: I have particular pleasure in moving this adoption of the address of congratulation from the Corporation to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress on the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of her long and glorious reign, not only because we, in common with all classes of her subjects in India and her wide dominions in every quarter of the globe, unanimously pray that the illustrious lady may long be spared to rule over and reign in the hearts of her people, but because the city of Bombay was the first possession in India of the English Crown. (Applause.) Moreover, this Corporation was the first body in British India which was entrusted with the functions of free Municipal institutions on the elective principles, and Her Majesty has been pleased to signify her approval of the endeavours we have made to show ourselves equal to the duties so entrusted to us. (Applause.) As we are unanimous in our views, I will not detain you further.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the motion, and in doing so, said:—

I feel great pleasure in seconding the motion which has been moved by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. As the mover of the appointment of the committee that has prepared the address for the approval of the Corporation, I said on the last occasion that owing to the terrible visitation whichhas wrought such a havoc among the people of Bombay, and which has no parallel within living memory, this city is not in a position to undertake any general movement to commemorate in a fitting manner the auspicious occasion. No doubt it is not pleasant for the Corporation to allude to this mournful state of affairs on an occasion of general rejoicing. But we are sure no one will appreciate the remark better than her gracious Majesty as judged by the deep sympathy which her Majesty has shown to the city throughout its trials. Even supposing that the plague will entirely leave the city as we are encouraged to hope it will from the very favourable figures of the last week, the city cannot afford to hold any general rejoicing or undertake any movement to commemorate the auspicious event with its accustomed splendour. But although for these reasons Bombay cannot join the whole of India in outward demonstrations of public rejoicing and thanks-giving it cannot allow the opportunity to pass without giving formal and sufficient expression to its deep sense of heartfelt loyalty to her Imperial Majesty. I am thankful to have an opportunity of expressing on behalf of the Corporation and of the community to which I have the honour to belong my sense of the deep debt we owe to her Majesty for the many solid blessings we enjoy under her rule. Her Majesty's personal solicitude and maternal care for the welfare of her subjects, her inquiries and timely messages of comfort and encouragement, her ready sympathy and active philanthropy on occasions of national calamities are matters for grateful acknowledgement on our part. Her Indian subjects have always found a warm corner in Her Majesty's heart. The steady progress and advancement in all directions which India has enjoyed during the present century is peculiarly associated with the benign rule of Her Majesty, and these blessings are in no small measure due to the phenomenal length of the reign which Providence has vouchsafed to our beloved and glorious Queen-Empress. (Applause.)

Professor Muller said that Bombay is a city in the British Empire in which more languages are spoken than in any other city in the world. It is a polyglot city in the world, where no fewer than 66 languages are spoken, and there are a number of the vernaculars which are spoken by a large number of the people. He suggested that the address, which had been drawn up in English, should be translated into the Urdu, Marathi, and Gujerati languages, for presentation to Her Gracious Majesty, who is acquainted with the Urdu language. There would be thousands of addresses sent to Her Majesty from the various Municipalities of the Empire; but if his suggestion was acted upon, the address of the Bombay Municipality would be unique and uncommon with the rest of the addresses; and it would, besides, be an indication of a most polyglot city in the world. Mankind was represented in Bombay in every possible species. In Alexandria, which boasted of being a polyglot city, the languages spoken were only half the number of languages spoken in Bombay. Professor Muller would not include Canarese, because it was not a language much spoken in Bombay. He strongly urged, therefore, that the address should be translated into Urdu, Marathi, and Gujerati, and be appropriately illuminated. The address very much reminded one of the saying of the gladiators when they passed the Emperor's throne in the arena, and said *ave Cæsar morturi te salutant*; and now that the time of the Jubilee had arrived, the plague would have left the city. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Javerial thought that the suggestion of Professor Muller was a very good one, and steps were being taken to carry it out by the different communities of Bombay. The present address, coming from the Corporation, represented the various sections of the communities. The Corporation address and the various addresses which would go from different sections of the communities, would, Mr. Javerilal thought, attain the object which Professor Muller had in view.

The proposition was then put to the meeting, and carried with acclamation.

This was all the business before the meeting, which then dispersed.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Sunday give the following results:—

Ward		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	2
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	7	1	19
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	2	0	
	Dongri	2	0	
C	Market	0	0	16
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Fanaswadi	1	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	2	0	
	Khumbarwada	4	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	3
	Girgaum	1	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	0	19
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	1	1	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	2	6
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	1	0	
G	Mahim	4	1	3
	Worli	1	1	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	Non-Resdt. & Unknown	0	0	5
	HOSPITALS.			
	Grant Road		1	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Jain		1	
	Dharavi Plague		1	
	Arthur Road		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Hindu Fever		3	
	Sion Road		0	
	Custom Road		1	
	Khoja		0	
	Churney Road		1	
	Dariasthan		0	
	Dossa Osval		1	15
	Parel		2	
	J J Hospital		0	
	Colaba Jamsetji Bunder		0	
	Colaba		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Chhatri Sarang		0	
	Nizampura		0	
	Bhatia		0	
	Port Trust		0	
	St. George's		0	
	Worli Plague		1	
	Cleveland Road		1	
	Nagdevi Mahomedan		1	
	Total	34	21	88

Total to date... 11,844 10,135

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Ward		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	3	3	21
	Chukla	0	0	
	Oomarkhari	1	0	
	Dongri	0	1	
C	Market	1	0	17
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	1	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	1	0	
D	Khetwady	1	0	3
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	22
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	1	
	Kamatipura	1	1	
	Tardeo	2	0	
	Byculla	1	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	9	0	10
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	4	4	
G	Mahim	6	0	4
	Worli	2	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	Non-Resident & Unknown	0	0	2
	HOSPITALS.			
	Grant Road		3	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Jain		1	
	Dharavi Plague		0	
	Arthur Road		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Hindu Fever		0	
	Sion Road		1	
	Custom Road		0	
	Khoja		0	
	Churney Road		0	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Lohana		1	
	Dossa Osval		2	18
	Parel		0	
	J J Hospital		0	
	Colaba Jamsetji Bunder		0	
	Colaba		0	
	Ripon Road		1	
	Chhatri Sarang		0	
	Nizampura		2	
	Bhatia		1	
	Port Trust		0	
	St George's		0	
	Worli Plague		1	
	Modykhanal Plague		1	
	Marwadi and Futepura		1	
	Nagdevi Mahomedans		1	
	Total	25	29	100

Total to date... 11,869 10,164

PLAGUE AMONG EUROPEANS.

In the city of Bombay the number of Europeans, both domiciled and non-domiciled, attacked by the epidemic since it first visited the city has been 40; of these cases 14 have proved fatal, this being a much smaller proportion than in the case of other communities. There have been five attacks among Europeans in the Mofussil, three at Poona, one at Ahmedabad, and one at Karachi. The last named case, that of a European girl, born in Burma, was the only one that proved fatal.

MAKING PROVISION FOR THE MONSOON.

Yesterday morning, General Gatacre, Dr. Dimmock, Mr. C. C. James, and Major Cahusac went to the Grant Road Hospital, and made final arrangements for the addition to the building that will be required for the monsoon. It was decided to construct in the Northbrook Gardens nurses' quarters that could be used in the monsoon. The party next drove to the Arthur Road Hospital, and decided as to which building should be used during the rains, and what measures should be taken to render the same weather-proof. One of the existing temporary wards will have to be reconstructed for the same purpose. Arrangements were made for the location of nurses permanently in the compound. The Jain Hospital, which contains twenty-two patients, was also visited. As its present condition was not considered satisfactory, certain directions for the care of the inmates were given: the patients are to be removed to the permanent hospital for Jains in Bholwada. The Committee next went to the Government House Hospital at Parel, and calculated the amount of accommodation of patients during the rains. It was estimated that on the ground floor 100 patients can easily be lodged; on the first floor 100 patients; and in the side rooms 50 patients. It was also calculated that on the second floor 100 patients can be accommodated, which would bring the total to 350 patients. Some of the adjoining barracks were also inspected, and it was ascertained that the accommodation for 150 patients was possible therein.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Sunday the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 2,653, and by land, through Mahim and Sion causeways, 1,948, making a total of 4,601 persons. Departures by sea 1,325, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways, 1,865, making a total of 3,190 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 1,411 persons.

From 6 a.m., on Sunday, to 6 a.m. yesterday, the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road was as under:—Arrivals by sea 2,790, and by land, through Mahim and Sion causeways, 2,248, making a total of 5,038 persons. Departures by sea 779, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways, 2,010, making a total of 2,789 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 2,249 persons.

ANOTHER SEARCH AT DHARAVI.

Yesterday morning, Professor O. V. Muller, accompanied by Dr. Burjorji and Mr. J. Modi, junior, with inspectors Hack and Beale, and a strong party of sepoys, proceeded to the leather dressers' village of Dharavi. The whole village was visited very carefully, the searchers being divided into three sections, and a cordon placed around the village to prevent any egress. A local "plague committee" was invited to join in the search, much to its surprise, and somewhat reluctantly consented. One case of plague and the dead-body of a victim to that disease were discovered, and the premises disinfected.

At Wadala, three cases of plague were reported yesterday.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m., 24th April, to 7 a.m., 25th April, two have been admitted, one discharged cured, one convalescent, and twenty-eight remaining under treatment.

From 7 a.m., 25th April, to 7 a.m., 26th April, two have been admitted, one died, and twenty-nine remain under treatment.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report for the 25th instant shows:—Admitted, 1; died, 1; and remaining under treatment, 19—eighteen being males and one female.

The daily report for the 26th instant shows:—Died, 1; and remaining under treatment, 18—seventeen being males and one female.

THE CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning:—Convalescent, 2; and remaining under treatment, 4.

THE BHATIA HOSPITAL.

The following is a list of further subscription to the Bhatia Plague Hospital Fund:—

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged	11,931
Mr. Dharamsey Jetha	76
" Sundeji Ladha	51
" Ramdas and Khatau Ranchod	51
" Sunderjee Pitamber	51
" Wagjee Khetsey	51
" Gokuldas Jethaan	51
" Velji Sunderjee	101
" Purshotum Gordhan	51
" Premjee Dewjee	51
" Nanda Purshotum	51
" Jayraj Laljee	51
" Kalyanjee Keshavjee	51
" Meghjee Umersey	51
" Dcongersey Lakhmidas	51
Thackersey Premjee and Co.	51
Mr. Deojee Veerjee	125
" Jivandas Dharamsey Porbunderwala	51
Total Rupees	12,947

GIFTS TO THE GRANT ROAD HOSPITAL.

Dr. McCabe Dallas begs to acknowledge with thanks the gifts of cloth and clothing presented to the Grant Road Hospital by Mrs. Merrett, the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., and the Honourable N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., as well as for their kindly sympathy towards the patients.

POONA.

The City Municipal returns for the 48 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Sunday show the following results:—

Paths	Saturday Cases	Saturday Deaths	Sunday Cases	Sunday Deaths.

atmosphere without any means to seek protection against the impending danger, especially as owing to the cordon they are unable to proceed to Bombay and take the benefit of Dr. Haffkine's serum.

An erroneous impression has been formed among some people that the Governor refused to grant a pass to enable Surgeon-Major Lyons to come to Lower Damaum, and that he had therefore to return to Bombay after staying two days at Pardi expecting the necessary pass. The facts as they happened, will-however, show that nobody has been guilty of want of courtesy towards Dr. Lyons. On the 20th instant Shet Sorabji received a telegram, dated the 19th instant, by post from Dr. Lyons as follows:—"Arrive Wednesday to investigate inoculation on outbreak, please arrange for my admission and for facilitation enquiry." As the Shet naturally thought that he had to procure a pass from the Collector of Surat through the Governor of Damaun he wired urgent to Dr. Lyons requesting him to wait until he procured the pass. Dr. Lyons having himself obtained a pass from the Collector, seems to have left for Damaun after having sent a telegram to send simply Governor's pass and conveyance on the 20th instant. Unfortunately the telegram of 20th, which from Vapi is carried by post to Damaun owing to the cordon and ought to have reached on the 21st, but was not delivered to him until the 22nd idem owing to the disorder prevailing in Damaun Post Office. On the 22nd Shet Sorabji wrote a letter to the Governor asking for a pass for the doctor, but as communication with Upper Damaun is cut off, he had to consign the letter to the post. In reply to the letter, the Governor willingly and promptly granted the necessary pass on the 23rd instant, but before it could reach Dr. Lyons he seems to have left for Bombay. Now that the pass is procured, it is hoped in the interest of science that Dr. Lyons will visit this place, where he will find an excellent field to carry on his investigations.

It was in response to the urgent telegram of the people of Lower Damaun that the Goveraing Council of Goa sent through the Portuguese Consul in Bombay a steamer laden with provisions to supply their necessary wants. The steamer arrived on the 22nd instant, but the goods thereof instead of being landed at Lower Damaun have been taken by the Governor's orders at Upper Damaun, and the people of Lower Damaun are anxiously awaiting their time to obtain a supply of the newly-arrived provisions.

THE PLAGUE IN THE KONKAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was generally believed that with the advent of the hot season the plague would considerably decrease, if not altogether disappear, and the marked improvement in the death-roll of Bombay, Karachi, Poona, and other places, where it broke out at an early stage, signifies that this belief was well-founded. In the Konkan, however, the plague threatens to linger for some time longer, and knowing as we do that the effects of the scarcity will never be felt more keenly in these districts than in the approaching months, we cannot say what ravages it may yet do. In the Alibag Talukathe plague washitherto confined only to Alibag city and the villages of Theronde and Avas, but last week a few cases were reported from two other villages south of Alibag. In Alibag and Theronde the epidemic has assumed a fearful form. In Theronde it has carried away nearly three hundred persons out of a population of seven or eight hundred. It seems that only the fugitives escape, while those who try to brave the malady in their own houses fall victims to it. I hear that a party of policemen has been sent to Theronde from Alibag to enforce segregation and generally to adopt measures for the eradication of the dire disease. I do not know why this step was delayed so long, but now that a party of police men is in the village, it is to be hoped that everything will be done to see that the poor helpless persons, who obviously were unable to leave their homes through ignorance as well as poverty, will not be put to any serious inconvenience. In Avas, where through the exertions of Mr. Govind Kashinath Ranade, the chief constable of Alibag, and a party of policemen, the residents of the affected localities were induced to segregate themselves, and preventive measures,such as the removal of filth and the uncovering of roofs, have been carried on vigorously, the plague appears to have died out. From the 8th inst, no case has occurred here, and there are no signs of any fresh attack.

In a recent issue of your journal a correspondent tries to defend the action of those responsible for the construction of the three sheds at Mandva. He apparently forgets that the sheds were erected after the outbreak at Avas; but even supposing that they were not intended for any particular village, would it not have been advantageous to consult the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages as to which would be the most convenient site for a plague hospital; The present site being out of the way and inconvenient in every respect, I dare say very few persons would willingly go there, and hence it can be said that a sum of nearly two hundred rupees, which in a plague-stricken area would have been very serviceable, was practically wasted.—Yours, &c.,

Avas, April 24. R. L. GHARAT.

THE WAIL OF DAMAUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Matters here have gone from bad to worse, and where all this is going to end, and when, it is hard say: The situation may in a manner be said to have been agravated by the cordon being drawn closer round us. Yesterday there was no meat for sale in our already half-closed market, and the Christians Parsees, and Mussulmans of this places were left to shift for themselves as best they could. To-day a couple of wretched goats were unearthed from somewhere and we were treated to a kind of meat. No vegetable, no fuel, no fodder, no medicine! Where are we being driven to by the Surat authorities, while the powers that be are looking, apparently unmoved, at the scenes of misery and desolation that encircle us? The other day the Health Officer here testified to a certain Brahmin having died of starvation. And still Vapi station and the surrounding villages hold enough that might save us. Here, Sir, is a sad but true picture of what we have come to in consequence of the cordon imposed on us from Surat. With what right can British India claim to receive the gift of charity which in the hour of famine and distress even the remotest parts of the world are sending so generously to her when wantonly and without any justification she has taken measures and is actually engaged in extirpating by starvation over fifty thousand of her neighbours of the same race, colour and creed, whose only sin is that they are subjects of a weak foreign power?—Yours, &c.,

Damaun, April 22. X.

CLEANLINESS AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When ignorant village-folks are advised by the *patels* and *kulkarnis* to keep the surroundings of their hamlets sweet and clean in view of the prevalent epidemic, is it too much to ask the authorities in immediate charge of the Malad and Goregaum railway stations to see that the approaches to the station as well as the platforms are properly swept every day and the places kept clean and tidy, if not for their own sakes, at least as an object le sson to the illiterate masses who travel daily by the railway.—Yours, &c.,

DHANGAR.

FOREIGN PHYSICIANS ON PLAGUE.

THE following collection of opinions from various sources of eminent foreign physicians will be of interest at the present moment as indicating how far men of science generally are agreed in their theory of the disease:—

With the outbreaks at Hongkong, Canton and Konang-Si, the plague, it was said, had entered the domain of inter-tropical hygiene, but we continued to speak of its virus so easily killed by the sun, and from its previous history, we had never thought of its raging so far south as Bombay. It would appear then, that the virus acting now differs from that of the Chinese plague and of the peri-Mediterranean epidemics that have been so long threatening Europe. Might it not be that the virus now is of that Himalayan stock from which the *black plague* of 1648 was known to take origin? (M. Leon Colin.)

. . . . . .

The bacillus known, we can be at once sure that we are dealing with a true plague, when we chance to meet it to-day. It is 15 years now since Pasteur told us how to set about and find the cause of plague. At a meeting of the *Academie de Medecine* a M. Marey had urged, that Europe should at once take means of protecting itself against this disease, and in course of the discussion that followed, Pasteur took occasion to say: . . . "If I were called upon to study plague in its home, I would assume at once that the disease was due to a microphyte or a microzoon. With that, I would occupy myself in cultivating some of the blood or humours, taken from a case at the very end of life or immediately after death. I would do this in hope of procuring the infecting organism apart from all other products, known or unknown, living or dead, that might be mixed with it in a first culture. We have no proof that a malady is due to invasion by a special microorganism till we have obtained such organism in indefinitely repeated culture in a liquid itself inert, that liquid always giving the one growth with the same manifestations of virulence after inoculation." In 1879 then, Pasteur had drawn the plan that has since been followed by his pupil M. Yersin. The Plague Commission appointed by the Academie de Medecine at that time, dropped the subject as soon as plague had ceased to threaten Europe and it was not till 1894, when the disease had appeared in Canton and had claimed 60,000 victims in a few weeks there, that M. Yersin obtained the appointment to go out and study the plague and to consider how best to protect our Indo-Chinese colonies from it. (M. le Dr. Lereboullet.)

Years before we became concerned about it here, we had heard of plague prevailing in Yun-Nan. It officially heard of its prevalence there in 1889, and two years later (1893) Dr. Pichon, arrived from Shanghai after his interesting voyage on the Fleuve Rouge, told me that the disease, so long localised, was creeping then towards Konang-Si and spreading as it were all along from the north-west to the south-east frontier of Tonkin. Then we heard, in 1894, that Pakoi had become infected, and next we found it raging in Hongkong. What that outbreak was you all well know, and I have only to show here that although Tonkin has been so closely beseiged on all sides, it has kept off the plague from the beginning. It has only done that by a rigorous watch, by suitable disinfection and by quarantine when required.

It was then I proposed that Dr. Yersin should be sent by Government to Hongkong. He himself had wished to go to Yun-Nan, but as the plague appeared to be decreasing there, and as I feared the long voyage for him, I advised that he should be ordered from Hanoi, where he was then awaiting instructions, directly to Hongkong. You know the rest, you know how he discovered the bacilius. There is only one thing I think that you do not know, and that is, that in searching for its bacillus he caught the plague himself. (M. le Dr. Treille.)

. . . . . .

Brought to Europe by affected persons or on merchandise to-day, the plague virus would not find a *terrain* such as it found at Marseilles in 1720,Messina in 1743, Malta in 1813. Two sailors, disembarked from ships that had arrived from Bombay, have died of plague recently at the Seaman's Hospital, Greenwich, the one in the middle of September and the other at the end of October. Diagnosis was confirmed in each case by discovery of the Yersin-Kitasato bacillus. Though these two sailors were not isolated under treatment, none of those in contact with them became affected, no cases had occurred in or around the quarters those sailors had occupied before their admission to hospital, and the cargo on the ships they had arrived in had not imported the plague. Would it have been the same in the London of 1665, I might ask.

Though a true believer in the help we obtain from its bacteriology, I am not one who would trust to that for a diagnosis in doubtful cases of plague, and I must tell you why. In most of the epidemics, cases are to be seen with none of the characteristic local disorders, but with general symptoms of typhus, pneumonia or other. Such cases have a very rapid course, the subjects are struck down and become immoveable at once so as to take but little part in the further spread of the epidemic. But along with and in contrast to these, there is a group of cases taking a most active part in such spread. This is the group of abortive cases, in which we have the glandular lesions alone and no further disturbance of health. To cases of this kind, the names *pestis minor* or *pestis ambulans* have been given. Such cases are more than all to be seen at the beginning and at the end of an outbreak and in any one locality they may be the only form assumed by the disease throughout its prevalence there. Cabiadis says that this happened in an epidemic at Bagdad and that in the town of Astrakan 250 cases occurred alone in 1877 and 100 to 150 in 1878. Such a prevalence too, was seen long before the declared plague at Vetlianskaia. In his writing about the epidemic at Marseilles in 1720 Chicogneau says:—. . . "The fifth and the last class is that where, without feeling it in any other way, the affected find themselves attacked with bubos and *charbons*. The local swellings may ripen, suppurate, and rarely become scirrhus, but most often they disappear by resolution and trouble no more. During our stay in Marseilles we saw many cases of this kind in men and women. The affected were going about without change in their usual routine, in no way put out and either dressing their own sores or applying to the apothecaries to be dressed as for ordinary troubles of the kind."

Now you would think that discovery of the plague bacillus in the lesions and in the blood of such cases would be taken as confirming a diagnosis made, as I must tell you now of what has taken place in Calcutta. Between the 26th October and the end of December there, in cultures of the blood from subjects affected with bubos, Drs. Simpson and Cobb obtained bacilli with all the characters of the bacillus of plague and which they had bravely kept as a pure parison with cultures provided from Hongkong (1894) and Bombay (1896). At that time, there was every reason to suspect conveyance of plague from Bombay, and the first case seen by Dr. Simpson was that of a young Hindu newly arrived from Bombay and from a part of that city invaded by plague. The Shropshire Regiment in Calcutta that year, had arrived there from Hongkong, where they had lost several men during the epidemic of 1894. During 1896, fifty cases of simple ("non-venerienes") bubos had occurred in Calcutta among the men of that regiment, and in two of those cases Drs. Simpson and Cobb had seen the bacillus of plague. All the cases they had seen in Calcutta had not even an innocent course, for they had found the bacillus in one case that died and in which a post-mortem was made. As settling the point, the two physicians had found a half dead rat in the room of one of their patients in Armenian Street, a rat too, with lesions common to rats affected with plague and with the plague bacillus in its blood and organs. In the same quarter, other rats were allowing themselves to be caught and to be maltreated by the children there.

Here then we had every reason for accepting the conclusion of Drs. Simpson and Cobb and yet, though all the cases had not been strictly isolated, epidemic plague has not appeared in Calcutta. a Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor has refused to accept their view, and the well-known bacteriologist, Cunningham has decided that the bacillus they found is not the bacillus of plague. Ne parlons pas pour cela de "faillate de la bacteriologie" et. attendons avec confiance la riche moisson de renseignements que comportera, a n'en pas douter, la presente epidemie.

Yersin said, the bacillus is found in the soil. Kitasato infected and killed a mouse by inoculating some dust from the walls of a room in which *pestiferes* had died. In the plague of India, Mahamari, the lungs are more often affected. Childs tells us that in Bombay he has found the plague bacillus in the organs of patients that had died from pneumonia.

The rat has been found the best *reactive* to the bacillus isolated in cultures. That animal finds the germ in the soil and is always the first affected. It is therefore give warning of an impending outbreak and in endemic areas in the Himalayas—Gurhwal and Kumaun—natives are said to quit their huts for the jungle as soon as they see the rats beginning to die. Missionaries have said the same about the natives in Yun-Nan. Curiously, I have seen nothing about the death of rats in our older accounts of plague, Diemerbroek has only said that birds forsake regions infected and that caged birds there would be seen to die, and Mead has asked if we should not take advantage of this fact and expose birds or merchandise to test the results of disinfection. We know that our present rat came from India at a comparatively recent date and perhaps it was only that imported rat that could contract plague without inoculation. (M. le Dr. Netter.)

. . . . . .

In 1720, the plague at Marseilles destroyed one half of its population, or 50,000 souls. The disease had been taken there by a ship named Le Grand Saint Antoine under a Captain Chatand. The first suspected case was seen in a young boatman named Issalaire living in the most central, the most crowded part of the city. Opinion was divided about the true nature of the first few cases seen, and then all the porters that had unloaded the Saint Antoine were attacked and in three days all had died. Next followed the death of a tailor named Cresp with his wife and two daughters in the "Place du Palais." That family became affected in its said through the death of a monkey (" un Jocko") found dead in a "jaree" of oil in their house. Even in those days then they recognised that animals got plague. Hericourt has said to-day, that the cat—the enemy of the rat—does not contract plague, yet Orengius had told us: "qu'un chat, dans un monastere de filles, s'alla coucher sur le lit d'une religieuse, ou il mit la peste dont elle mourut." Through Yersin we know that flies may be carriers of plague and we may note that Mercurial had long before written that "the flies from infected houses where they had rested on the sick would carry the plague into other houses by settling on the bread and the eatables there."

In 1720 we had also made some advance in the epidemiology of plague, for Ainsi-Pestolani writing in Lyons then, had asked if we could fear extension of the disease from Marseilles and he stated that the plague had three ways of travelling; by the air, by the affected and by transport of contaminated merchandise and effects. He also wrote: "Far from believing that the air itself is cause of the malady, I know that it is a great remedy, and that it is by free access of air that in course of time the *venin* becomes enfeebled and the plague therefore stops." If now, we were to change the word *venin* into *microbe*, we could not say more to-day.

The epidemic of 1720 was the twentieth outbreak at Marseilles it is said and by far the most severe. Physicians at the time described the epidemic as divided into four periods.

1st.—Period of incubation and growth—July.
2nd.— ,, ,, greatest prevalence—Augt. Sept.
3rd.— ,, ,, decline—October and November.
4th.— ,, ,, disappearance—Dec. and Jun.
Total...Saven months.

The same physicians declared that "when the virus had got into the body the time taken in the development of the disease varied. In some patients it would take hold at once or in one day at least, in others it would take 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or more days in developing, and it had taken as long as 35 days, the longest period known. (M. le Dr. Queirel.)

BACK BAY FISH MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to draw the attention of Municipal authorities to the fish market at Back Bay through the medium of your columns. It is a great nuisance to the public, and in my opinion the Municipality committed a gross mistake in allowing the market to be held on a place where the public of this city come to take the sea-breeze after the fatigues of the day. I do not think it wise on the part of the Municipality of this beautiful city to disregard the public health for the convenience of a few residents of Gamdevie and Girgaum. If it is not willing to give them the troubles of going to either Null Bazaar or Chira Bazaar, I do not know why it should not build a market, somewhere near Girgaum. In these days of plague I think the authorities concerned should lose no time in bringing this measure into force.—Yours, &c.,

April 23. RAMRAO M. KOTHARE.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

FURTHER SATISFACTORY DECREASES.

THE mortality from plague during the week ending April 23, in the various cities and districts of the Presidency, were as under:—

Cities.	—	—	Cases.	D'ths.
Bombay	...	...	206	262
Karachi	...	...	167	120
Poona	...	...	122	94
DISTRICTS.	Imported.		Indigenous.	
	Cases	D'ths.	Cases.	D'ths.
Ahmedabad	3	2	...	...
Surat	2	2	117	117
Thana	23	14	235	188
Khandeish	2	2	...	...
Nassik	1	...	...	...
Poona	8	9	3	3
Kolaba	...	...	153	150
Ratnagiri	1	1	5	3
Baroda	2	2	43	34
Kathiawar	1	1	3	1
Kolhapur	...	...	14	9
Cutch	...	...	228	176
Palanpur	...	...	8	6
Savanvadi	1	1	...	...
Karachi	8	6	13	9
Hyderabad	3	2	90	83
Shikarpur	3	...	97	58
Total	58	42	1,564	1,313

Total deaths for the week 1,355
Previous record 21,794

Total mortality to date 23,149

No cases or deaths occurred in the districts of Kaira, Broach, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Mahi Kantha, Upper Sind Frontier, and Thar and Parkar. The total mortality for the week was 212 less than in the previous week and 511 less than in the week ending on April 9.

The following statement shows the mortality in various places which are chiefly affected in the mofussil, both for last week and to date.

Places.	Reported week ending 23rd April.		Total to date.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases:	Deaths.
SURAT DISTRICT.				
Surat	3	3	42	36
Rander	14	12	143	125
Bulsar	31	31	853	659
Kosamba	10	6	24	16
Kajun Runchod	1	1	1	1
Parnera	3	3	21	17
Magod	27	36	275	208
Bhadeli Jagdala	7	3	40	31
Bhagdavada	5	6	27	23
Nanakvada	4	3	13	11
Abrama	2	2	18	16
Pardi Sandhpur	1	2	8	8
Pardi Haria	2	2	6	3
Mohey	2	4	13	8
Pathri	1	1	1	1
Salej	3	1	5	1
Jalalpur	1	1	4	4
Other places	...	...	148	114
Total...	117	117	1,651	1,282
THANA DISTRICT.				
Bandra	7	4	847	709
Thana	5	5	127	80
Mahul	1	1	4	4
Chembur	1	1	23	13
Vasava	7	5	199	188
Mudha	4	2	88	100
Malad	1	1	27	20
Malavni	5	3	5	3
Kurla	21	16	402	349
Andheri	5	6	32	27
Bhyandar	...	1	91	72
Mahim	5	6	19	19
Manori	1	1	1	1
Trombay	3	3	12	9
Rari Murdhe	1	3	3	4
Dongri	1	1	1	1
Bassein	03	40	303	217
Virar	1	1	2	1
Umbrale	1	1	5	3
Mulgaon	2	2	98	70
Sopara	13	9	99	67
Agashi	17	19	107	95
Nagnon	20	14	74	53
Kaulhar Khurd	3	3	3	3
Koprad	2	2	2	2
Nilla More	...	1	3	2
Kalyan	4	4	16	14
Bhiwndi	1	1	489	431
Pantembhi	5	1	5	1
Tarapur	10	10	62	56
Ghil	9	9	13	13
Kudan	1	1	1	1
Kelve	1	1	1	1
Chinchani	14	10	316	252
Other places	...	...	109	91
Total...	235	188	3,573	2,935
KOLABA DISTRICT.				
Panval	12	10	116	101
Pakhadi Bori	4	3	76	47
Mahatvali	2	1	3	1
Chanji	...	1	2	1
Alibag	51	34	135	124
Revdanda	73	73	270	236
Murud	11	8	92	16
Other places	...	...	57	38
Total...	153	150	681	594
BARODA TERRITORY.				
Gandevi, Navsari Division	28	25	121	99
Bilimora do	7	4	16	12
Damdacha do	6	3	18	14
Mansana, Kadi Division	2	2	5	3
Other places	...	...	137	123
Total...	43	34	297	251
KATHIAWAR.				
Bhavnagar	1	...	31	18
Kuntiana	2	1	52	39
Other places	...	...	10	6
Total...	3	1	93	63
KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.				
Manerajiri, Ichal, Karanji State	14	9	69	55
Other places	...	...	1	1
Total...	14	9	70	57
CUTCH.				
Mandvi	222	165	243	181
Maska	2	1	13	11
Salaya	1	1	1	1
Kera	1	7	23	14
Kothara	2	1	2	1
Other places	...	...	25	23
Total...	228	175	307	231
HYDERABAD DISTRICT.				
Hyderabad	89	81	412	299
Tando Allahyar	1	2	13	11
Other places	...	...	9	9
Total...	90	83	434	319
SHIKARPUR DISTRICT.				
Sukkur	66	41	480	334
Rohri	8	4	11	5
Khairpur Daharki	23	13	23	13
Other places	...	...	3	3
Total...	97	58	526	355

THE REBUILDING OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leading column of the 23rd instant you laid before your readers the plan proposed by the Extension Committee for rebuilding Bombay, the city of our pride. But nothing has been mentioned about the Mahim Ward, which is thickly surrounded by cocoanut trees. These trees totally divert the healthy air of the western side. For this very reason Mahim is considered an unhealthy place, and only the poor have their residences there. From the reports of the Plague Committee you will find more deaths are recorded from this quarter. Cannot these trees be cut off and an airy broad passage be made from east to west? This is highly important. I hope the Extension Committee will not lose signs of this point.—Yours, etc.,

Preston Hall, April 24. C. H.

AN URGENT APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While thanking one and all for their generous help in sending funds for the Asylum in response to my recent published appeal, I cannot refrain from again asking all the friends of the leper and of this Asylum in particular for a continuation of their help, so much needed at this time.

With famine prices, greatly increased numbers, and European lepers as an additional responsibility, friends must respond to our call for help, for without such we cannot continue to furnish an Asylum to all the lepers that now seek admission.—Yours, &c.,

M. B. CARLETON, M.D.,
Sabathu, April 22. Supdt., Leper Asylum.

DON'T KNOW WHY HE FAILED.

Under the heading "Will Mr. Jiles amend this?" a correspondent writes to us as under:—

"A certain student in Sangamner, who had appeared for the last 2nd grade Public Service Certificate examination held at Ahmednagar in 1896, was plucked in that examination, but he thought that he had been plucked unjustly and maliciously owing to some differences between him and some examiners, and he therefore had applied to the Deputy Educational Inspector, Nagar, S. D., Mr. A. R. Atre requesting him to inform him of the subject or subjects in which he was plucked at the said examination, but the Deputy Educational Inspector replied him in his memo. Nos. 986 of 1895-96, dated 10th December 1895, No. 932 of 1896-97, dated 12th November 1896, and No. 1066 of 1896-97, dated 11th December 1896, all saying briefly thus "That the student has not failed in geography and that under instructions from the Educational Inspector, C. D., Poona, contained in the latter's memo No. 5469, dated the 2nd December 1895, the student's request for informing him of the subject or subjects in which he failed at the last 2nd grade Public Service Certificate Examination Nagar 1896 cannot be complied with."

Being thus disappointed the student applied to the Educational Inspector, C. D., Poona, Mr. T. B. Kirkham for the same, who in his memo No. 6205 of 1896-97, dated 28th December 1896, replied in the same way, saying: "The student's request cannot be complied with." So the student again applied to the Director of Public Instructions of Bombay Presidency, Mr. K. M. Chatfield, the predecessor of Mr. Jiles, requesting the former to be kind enough to give *Equity Justice* in this matter, but look here, that Mr. K. M. Chatfield's English Equity Justice given in his memo. No. 6,766 of 1896-97, dated 20th January, 1897, was in replying, "It is not possible to do so as the student proposes." Dear readers, I think that Mr. Chatfield's Equity Justice lied in replying in an altered tone or form "that it is not possible to do so as the student proposes" instead of replying as usual in an English form "His request cannot be complied with." *English Equity Justice it really is.* It is Justice after all. Ah, who can go against it.

Will Mr. K. M. Chatfield or any of his flatterers or those who raise a grand fund for his memorial in these Famine days, instead of contributing the same for the Indian Famine Fund, which would save the life of the thousands of the starving sons of India, solve the following questions:—(1) Will this the abovementioned Mr. K. M. Chatfield's Equity Justice not give an opportunity to some dishonest examiners (as all are not always honest) to pluck intentionally or maliciously a particular student with whom he may bear some grudge, or an opportunity to show an extra favour to any particular student of his school or his relative or his friend by giving the student intentionally more marks than he is due, as 'the examiner may know it perfectly that if he do anything unjust against a particular student, the latter shall have no redress, may be seek for it even though upto the Director of Public Instructions of Bombay Presidency.

(2) The Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Allahabad, and other universities even kindly inform, when applied for, the unsuccessful candidates of Entrance F. A., P. F., B. A., and L. L. B. Examinations too, of the subject or subjects in which they are plucked, and so why should not the Educational authorities inform the students of such trifling Public Service Certificate examination, of the subject or subjects in which they are plucked, when the student so much wants it and it is their duty to inform the unsuccessful candidates so.

(3) Mr. T. B. Kirkham, the Educational Inspector, C. D., Poona, had kindly informed the said student that the student had not failed in geography, so then why should he not inform that student of the subject or subjects he was plucked in? Is not Mr. T. B. Kirkham been responsible to this effect in his memo?

(4) If the candidate cannot be informed of the subject or subjects he was plucked in, how can he improve that particular subject or subjects in which he is raw, for further examination?

(5) Is it not the duty of the Educational authorities to give legal aid to the students and candidates for the improvement of their education? Is it not a kind of legal aid to the students and candidates to inform them of the subject or subjects they are plucked in, so that they may study such subject or subjects better in future for further examination.

(6) Is the Director of Public Instructions of Bombay Presidency unable to cancel The Educational Inspector, C. D., Poona's instructions contained in the latter's memo. No. 5469, dated 2nd December 1895, the instructions which make The Deputy Educational Inspector's to abstain from informing the students and candidates of the subject or subjects they are plucked in? I think he has full power to cancel it if he wishes, if so why has Mr. K. M. Chatfield instructed the student that "It is not possible to do so as he proposes."

Hoping that Mr. Jiles, the present Director of Public Instructions, from whom we expect everything just and mercyful, will be kind enough to amend the matter and to make a new rule saying the unsuccessful candidates of the Public Service Certificate examinations shall be informed of the subject or subjects in which they are plucked and of the number of marks obtained by them in each subject, provided that the candidate applies for such information."

Will honourable Mr. B. G. Tilak or Honourable Mr. Setalwad, or any other honourable member of the Legislative Council put the matter before the Legislative Council and get the point settled for which the said student has been trying hard since long.—Hoping to be excused for troubles, &c.,—Yours &c.,

X. Y. Z.

THE FAMINE.

MEETING AT MEHMEDABAD.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Gujarat, the gold mine of India, has Kaira Zilla as the most fertile part of it. Although the crop of this zilla was reported by the authorities to be fair, it has after all fallen a victim to the famine. Jizar—a village in Mehmedabad Taluka of Kaira Zilla—vividly shows the sad condition of the people there. In a short period of two weeks fifteen deaths have occurred in that single village on account of starvation. The authorities attributed these deaths to the bubonic plague, and consequently deputed the H. A. to the spot of the Mehmedabad Dispensary to inspect the village and make a report. In the report submitted by the H. A. he attributes these deaths to nothing else but starvation, and it was then that these humane authorities came to know that after all there was famine in the taluka. A reasonable portion of the so-called local funds is duly set apart to assist the famine-stricken parts, but on account of inexplicable reasons known best to the authorities alone not even a pie has yet been spent for this charitable purpose. It is earnestly hoped that the authorities will then become alive to the danger and try to cope with it before this foe becomes too strong for them. An open air mass meeting consisting of more than 500 people of all castes and creeds was held in the bazar of Ahmedabad on the 23rd instant, when Mr. Manilal Tribhowandas Desai, B. A., was called to the chair. The following resolutions were proposed, seconded, and passed unanimously:—

1. Proposed by. Mr. Govindlal Bhaichand, a well-known merchant of Natal Colony, and seconded by Mr. Krishanlal L. Desai, B.A.: "That the meeting records with regret the fact of the occurrence of 15 deaths in two weeks in Jizar due to sheer starvation and begs to draw the attention of the Government to the lack of good supervision and adoption of adequate means in time to help the famine-stricken parts."

2. Proposed by Mr. Rasul Miyan Fajul Miyan, one of the leaders of Mahomedan community, and seconded by Mr. Mulji Hurgovind Shali: "That in the view of the meeting the emergency requires the adoption of prompt measures, e.g., the opening of relief works, etc., and that the portion of the Local Funds set apart to assist the famine stricken be utilized for that purpose."

3. Proposed by Mr. Chaturbhuj Mankeshvar Bhat, and seconded by Mr. K.L. Desai, B.A.: "That a famine fund for the taluka be raised in Mehmedabad.

4. Proposed by Mr. K. L. Desai, B.A., and seconded by Mr. D. B. Mehta: "That the President be authorised to submit the first two resolutions to his Excellency the Governor in Council; the Revenue Commissioner, N. D.; the Collector and Assistant Collector of the Karwar district and to send a report in details to Mr. J. Cotton, secretary to the Famine Fund, Bombay, and to the leading papers."

After a vote of thanks to the President the meeting dispersed.

THE Select Committee on Merchandise Marks heard evidance on March 30 from Mr. Primrose, chairman of the Board of Customs. He said that, as regards importations for sale in this country, the effect of the Merchandise Marks Act had been to render it impossible for goods falsely bearing the name and trade mark of a British manufacturer to enter; and, further, it stopped a great deal of marketing that would be misleading in the hands of unscrupulous persons. He did not think the effect had been to stop importations. As regards goods which came here for transhipment, he believed the effect of the Act had been prejudicial to British shipping interests. The effect of searching for marks in these goods was to drive them into another route. In the interests of British trade he thought goods for transhipment should be an exception to the law, and that could be done without any detriment to the British manufacturer. It would have been better in the first instance to have simply used the words "Made abroad," instead of words advertising the place where the goods could be obtained; but he did not suggest that the wording should be altered now. There was a great amount of piracy of British trade marks in goods exported from foreign countries, and it was desirable to bring foreign nations into line with our own legislation.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE famine returns for last week show that the numbers in receipt of relief were nearly 3,121,000, or an increase of over 168,000 on the previous week. The numbers in Bengal have risen by 59,000, in the North-West Provinces by 54,000, Madras 30,000, and Berar 17,400. There was a decrease of 7,400 in Bombay and 3,100 in the Central Provinces.

AS regards supplies prices still continue to fluctuate in most parts of India, but no general fall has occurred. In the Punjab, however, they are easier, except in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts where they are rising. Cultivators have begun to consume the produce of the spring crops, and the new grain is being brought into the market.

A SCHEME for amalgamating the Calcutta and Presidency Volunteer Battalions into one corps has been submitted to the Government of India. Judging by the feeling among Volunteers and their officers, this step would seem a desirable one to take. The scheme has the full support of the General Officer commanding the Presidency District.

MR. J. W. W. STEPHENS, who has been nominated Assistant Bacteriologist to the Government of India by the Secretary of State, has joined his appointment.

CAPTAIN CARDEW, 10th Bengal Lancers, joins the Military Department as Assistant Secretary, vice Major Buckland, appointed Superintendent of Army Clothing, Bengal.

THE Chittagonian boy in the service of the Hong-Kong Bank was at Rangoon, sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for the recent theft.

UP to the 21st instant the exports of rice from Rangoon to India this year amount to 206,269 tons, against 17,181 for the same period last year.

IT is practically settled that a volunteer officer will succeed Colonel Chatterton as Commander of the Calcutta Presidency Volunteers.

THE Secretary of State has lately been interesting himself in the matter of the training of female hospital assitants in the Medical School in Bengal, and has asked for and been furnished with the necessary information on the subject.

A PUNITIVE police force consisting of one sergeant and four constables has been imposed at an annual cost of Rs. 607, on the inhabitants of Rajar, in Rawalpindi district, on account of their misconduct for a period of two years. The Punjab Government have also ordered the retention for another year of the punitive force quartered in 1894 on certain villages in the Montgomery district.

IN January next the appointment of Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station falls vacant, as by that time Rear-Admiral Edmund C. Drummond will have completed his full three years' service. There is a rumour abroad that in the event of Lord Charles Beresford not resigning his appointment as captain in the Royal Navy prior to his promotion as Rear-Admiral a few months hence, he is likely to be offered the appointment as Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Sation.

COMPLAINTS are rife at present about the state of the road into the Kangra Valley. Three arches of the Chakki bridge near Pathankote were carried away last rains, and nothing is being done to repair them. Travellers in the mail or special tonga are put to the greatest inconvenience: they have to descend perpendicular ladders to the bed of the stream, and then cross on stepping-stones at 2 o'clock in the morning in the dark, a distinctly unpleasant experience. If the bridge is not made passable for tongas and carts before the rains, traffic will be impossible, and the interests of the tea industry jeopardised. The bridge should have been temporarily repaired and oponed for tonga and cart traffic last autumn. As it is, the general public travelling to Dharmsala and Palampur have been put to great inconvenience for the past eight months, and it is time that something was done to mitigate this nuisance.

A FEW days ago a number of sailors' wives in Portsmouth forwarded to the Duchess of York, through Miss Agnes Weston, a handsome baby's robe in white silk and valenciennes lace. The robe is made entirely by sailors' wives, and such of these as could not have a hand in the making of it got up among themselves a penny subscription to pay for the cost of the materials, which amounted to nearly 10/. In asking her Royal Highness to accept the robe the women described it as "A gift from sailors, wives to a sailor's wife, and this expression has much pleased the Duchess, as she informs the donors in a gracefully worded letter of thanks and acceptance which she has sent them. The Duchess of Teck has also written thanking the women for the the appropriate gift they have made to her daughter, and stating that she looks forward to seeing the robe

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE dangerous properties of water-gas as compared with coal-gas, which was a live question fifteen or twenty years ago, when the gas companies in the large cities began to change their systems of manufacture from the old retort system to the Lowe water-gas system, is now under discussion in Boston, U. S. A., and reports on the subject have been submitted to the Legislature by the Committee on Manufactures, says the *Engineering Record*. It appears that the number of deaths in the city of Boston resulting from the inhalation of gas has greatly increased in recent years, the figures being as follows:—1893, 23; 1894, 21; 1895, 22; 1896, 43. The consumption of gas has increasen over 45 per cent. in three years, notwithstanding the great increase in the use of electric light. The majority report says that this increase in gas consumption is due to the decrease in its price, consequent upon the reduction in cost made by the use of the water-gas process; that the increase is chiefly in the tenement-house districts and among the poorer classes, and that the increase in the number of deaths is due to the increased use of gas, and that in almost every case the fatal result was due to suicide, drunkenness, carelessness, or ignorance. The minority report says that the increase in the number of deaths is due to the substitution of water-gas for coal-gas; that it was a mistake in 1890 to allow the manufacture of water-gas, which mistake it was easier then to make than it is now to remedy. The minority of the Committee, believing that prohibition of the manufacture of water-gas is now a practical impossibility, suggests the passage of an Act to compel the operation of the existing coal-gas plants in Boston, and the mixing of the coal-gas with the water-gas, so as to reduce the carbonic oxide in the mixture to below 16 per cent., and to prohibit the distribution of gas containing a higher percentage of carbonic oxide.

Some particulars are given in the *Railway Gazette* of American methods of testing railway wheels. From a batch of 100 three are selected. One wheel is placed on an anvil block of not less than 4,700 lbs. weight, set upon 2 feet of rubble masonry, and having three supports 5 inches wide for the flange of the wheel to rest upon. The wheel is struck centrally upon the hub by a weight of 140 lbs. falling 12 feet. The wheel must sustain twelve blows without breaking, otherwise the batch of 100 is rejected. The other two test wheels are tried in a different manner. The wheel is laid in sand, flange down, and a channel 1½ inch wide and 4 inches deep is moulded round the wheel, so as to have the tread of the wheel for one side and the flange for the bottom. Molten cast iron is then poured into the channel, so as to fill it. The time of casting is noted, and two minutes later the wheel is examined. If either of the wheels is broken in pieces or any crack extends through the tread, the batch of 100 is rejected. Sometimes the wheel bursts in fragments before the cast iron has solidified, scattering the molten metal to some distance, so that precautions must be taken during the first minute.

Among the products that are obtained from honey, vinegar is certainly one from which great results are to be expected. Collard, a chemist, has been experimenting, as he has reported to the Belgian Chemical Society, upon a vinegar that a bee-keeper has made in the following manner:—In June 1892, a cask was nearly filled with a mixture of one part honey and ten parts water. The solution, evaporating, was from time to time replenished with honey-water of the same strength. The bunghole of the cask was fitted with a metal strainer to prevent contamination. The cask was exposed to the action of the sun's rays during the whole summer. In October the liquid was turned into another cask, which was completely filled with it, and sealed up tightly. In February 1893 the vinegar was used. This vinegar had a clear yellow tint, was transparent, and had an extraordinarily fresh and pleasant odour and taste. Collard found in the course of his tests that the vinegar was pure and of good quality; it was exceedingly easy to obtain it of greater acidity by increasing the amount of honey used or by decreasing the proportion of water. . . . Doubtless the product can be successfully obtained under the ordinary conditions of production of the kinds of vinegar commonly used.

"A rather significant episode in recent commercial history," writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Evening News*, "was described to me yesterday by a manufacturer whose name is known in every part of the world. He found that his trade in the Levant was being adversely influenced by the unscrupulous imitations of German rivals, and he accordingly proceeded to the markets concerned in order to investigate the facts. He resolved that on a certain date which allowed of the stocks in hand being cleared off he would radically change the method of packing and ticketing, and his customers promised to co-operate with him in every possible way in maintaining the prestige of his manufactures under this new form of protection. On the day appointed the new goods packed in the new way were placed in the market, and within twenty-one days afterwards, German imitations, reproducing the paper, string labels, and so forth, in every detail, were selling in the market side by side."

A machine for the manufacture of lace has just been invented by August Maltisch, an Austrian. The new invention is different from all other lace machines, inasmuch as it turns out an article which cannot be distinguished from hand-made lace. Hitherto says the Vienna correspondent of the *Chronicle* all imitation lace all the meshes were in perfect squares, and were made at the same moment, which gave the lace an appearance of stiffness. Genuine lace has softer lines, which greatly enhance its value and render it easily distinguishable from the imitation article. Malhere's braiding machine, the best in the line, is put in the shade by the new invention, Malhere's machine being expansive out of all proportion to its turn-out, and making only one row at once, while Herr Maltisch's new invention will do 100 rows in the same time. The structure of the lace is also exactly like that made by hand. The new machine will probably have an important effect upon trade, and transfer the manufacture of lace to new centres.

Of all the devices I have seen and tried for rendering the pneumatic tyre proof against punctures, writes a correspondent, there is not one that is quite free from objection. It seems practically impossible to introduce into, under, or upon the fabric of the tyre any substance that will ward off the attacks of nails, thorns, flints, or glass without deadening or slowing the tyre—in other words, making it a trifle harder to drive. If, however, a fair amount of protection be the air-tube can be obtained at no great expense in the way of increasing the driving force or adding to the weight, there are many wheelmen who will be ready to adopt such a contrivance. Some methods of protecting tyres certainly answer very well, and I have used one or two of them over long periods without experiencing a disabling puncture.

Although many people set so high a value upon the discovery of some simple mechanical motor for the acceleration of the pace of the bicycle or the relief of the rider, the same writer says, I have small faith in such artificial aids, even when successfully devised, being largely patronised or held in much esteem by any number of those who use the bicycle. It is too seldom realised, or apt to be forgotten, that the popularity of bicycling rests chiefly upon the unrivalled exercise it affords, coupled with the favourable and independent conditions under which it is pursued. As a rider, I can conceive nothing more intolerably monotonous than to sit for hours in a solid idleness on a motor-cycle, and can only liken it to the rapture which a deaf mute would experience in playing a piano, or a blind man feel at a Shakespearian play. It might be endured for a time in summer but in winter the most enthusiastic motor-cyclist would become torpid.

THE Earl of Ranfurly, who has been appointed Governor of New Zealand in succession to the Earl of Glasgow, is an Irish poor with a seat in the House of Lords in right of his barony of Ranfurly in the peerage of United Kingdom. He was born in 1856, the younger son of the third earl, and succeeded his brother as fifth earl in 1875. He married, in 1880, the Hon. Constance Elizabeth Caulfield, daughter of the seventh Viscount Charlemont. Lord Ranfurly, who was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, was appointed a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen when the present Government took office in 1895. He is a Kight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He is a prominent Irish landlord and owns about 11,000 acres. He has one son, Viscount Northland, born in 1882, and two daughters, born respectively in 1885 and 1891.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 26TH OF APRIL, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·727	NNE	5	92·6	73·6	47	...	2·90	−0·86
Sirsa	29·736	E	3	97·3	75·3	41	...	1·57	−0·93
Delhi	29·72	E-E	3	98·7	74·9	29	...	1·26	−1·70
Agra	29·723	NE	5	102·0	77·7	21	...	1·37	−0·05
Cawnpore	29·73	Calm	4	104·4	78·6	28	...	2·61	...
Allahabad	29·732	Calm	5	100·6	79·3	38	...	1·26	−0·78
Jhansi	29·759	Calm	1	100·1	81·7	21	...	3·01	+1·35
Jacobabad	29·74	E	5	98·0	77·6	42	...	0·60	−0·70
Karachi	29·823	WSW	13	91·3	78·0	77	...	0·27	−1·26
Jeypore	29·732	ENE	4	101·6	79·9	28	...	1·48	−0·21
Ajmere	29·751	SW	2	99·4	73·1	41	...	2·14	+0·77
Deesa	29·813	WNW	9	105·4	76·0	62	...	1·31	+0·97
Ahmedabad	29·846	NW	3	104·8	79·6	58	...	0·91	...
Bhuj	29·830	NW	14	102·2	74·9	71	...	2·31	+1·75
Rajkot	29·838	WNW	11	101·9	75·7	72	...	1·89	+1·34
Ghadechi	29·821	WNW	11	105·1	75·8	60	...	0·03	...
Veraval	29·829	NNW	12	84·0	74·3	76	...	3·70	...
Neemuch	29·771	NNE	6	103·4	75·1	32	...	2·02	+0·93
Indore	29·781	NW	4	103·6	75·6	65	...	0·65	−0·44
Sangor	29·710	SE	9	103·8	81·3	29	...	3·23	+0·70
Jubulpore	29·744	SSW	3	104·0	77·1	32	...	3·86	+1·09
Hoshangabad	29·749	Calm	1	103·5	81·1	32	...	1·53	−0·51
Khandwa	29·702	W	9	107·7	82·1	33	...	1·15	−0·28
Raipur	29·743	S	7	103·4	80·0	33	...	4·75	+2·16
Nagpur	29·737	WSW	6	103·1	82·5	29	...	1·72	+1·38
Amraoti	29·777	W	1	103·4	81·8	24	...	3·86	+1·33
Akola	29·779	W	6	110·1	81·2	28	...	1·35	−1·59
Surat	29·816	N	4	102·2	76·5	65	...	0·79	+0·24
Malegaon	29·793	NNW	...	103·3	75·1	45	...	0·49	−0·83
Bombay	29·82	NE	14	85·9	79·0	79	...	0·54	−0·88
Poona	29·809	WNW	11	107·1	71·4	35	...	1·42	−0·73
Ahmednagar	29·785	NNE	4	102·8	72·9	26	...	2·17	...
Aurangabad	29·824	Calm	3	107·1	72·2	2	...	0·55	...
Sholapur	29·69	SW	7	104·7	81·9	28	...	6·85	+4·24
Ratnagiri	29·808	Calm	9	89·4	79·8	69	...	0·23	−0·61
Belgaum	29·774	Calm	11	99·2	7	45	...	0·45	−0·63
Goa	29·813	NNW	12	89·0	80·4	76	...	0·05	...
Karwar	29·811	N	7	90·8	79·5	79	...	0·46	+2·62
Mangalore	29·816	Calm	3	89·8	82·3	76	...	5·01	+4·14
Calicut	29·80	NE	9	93·3	80·6	83	...	12·73	+2·95
Cochin	29·807	Calm	M	92·8	76·1	85	0·12	18·30	+2·60
Bangalore	29·27	SSE	9	96·3	65·8	61	...	6·44	+0·59
Seoundrabad	29·773	NW	6	104·2	78·2	38	...	2·12	−1·41
Masulipatam	29·814	SSE	8	95·6	78·1	82	...	11·99	+3·33
Bellary	29·796	N	5	106·2	78·3	35	...	2·83	−0·27
Cuddapah	29·793	E	L	107·3	81·9	56	...	4·66	−1·97
Madras	29·820	SSW	6	94·5	78·4	76	...	51·07	+30·50
Coimbatore	29·833	E	2	98·4	76·3	82	...	8·61	+1·22
Trichinopoly	29·822	ESE	3	99·6	77·8	74	...	17·69	+6·95
Negapatam	29·82	S	16	93·5	82·9	76	...	...	...
Colombo	29·799	SE	7	87·6	74·0	85	0·81	49·65	+8·45
Aden	29·852	E	19	89·8	78·8	79	...	0·07	−3·91

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, Rajputana and at Agra, Jacobadad, Saugor and Raipur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution continues to be slightly irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Karachi and Ajmere, 14 at Rajkot and Akola, and 12 at Ghadechi and Neemuch. The maximum temperature is in very large defect of the normal at Lahore and Jacobabad, and the minimum in large excess at Sholapur, Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Jacobabad, Allahabad and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Akola, and the lowest 70° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Karwar, Bombay, Jacobabad, Karachi, Sirsa and Lahore. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Cochin and Colombo. The general weather conditions are slightly favourable for local rain in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, and at or about Karwar.

APRIL 25.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. The distribution is slightly irregular and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been strong to light. The maximum temperature is in large defect of the normal at Lahore, Sirsa and Jacobabad, and the minimum in large excess at Neemuch, Saugor, Khandwa and Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Nazpur, and the lowest 66° at Lahore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Jacobabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Saugor, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Calicut, Cochin, Madras, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo. Light showers have fallen at Cochin. Conditions are slightly favourable for local rain on the Malabar Coast.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India,

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

Sunday: The barometer has risen briskly in North Punjab and fallen briskly in Assam and North Bengal but elsewhere the changes have been slight. Readings are highest in North Punjab, lowest in Bengal and Behar, but the pressure differences are generally small, and there is a considerable to large excess of pressure over the North-West and Central India. Winds are northerly and north-westerly over North-West India, westerly down the Gangetic Plain, southerly to easterly in Bengal, and variable over the Peninsular and the Central Provinces. The force is rising again in Baluchistan. The mean temperature has fallen in the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces, risen in Bengal, Sind, Rajputana, and changed little else where. The mean temperature is considerably below normal in North-West, and considerably above in North-East India. Elsewhere the variations are slight. The highest maximum is a hundred and ten at Nazpur. Rain and hail have fallen in Baluchistan and the North-West Himalayas, and a few scattered showers have occurred in the Central Provinces and the Peninsula.

Monday: The barometer has risen briskly in the North-East and fallen briskly in North-West India, and changed little in the centre and south. A high pressure area has appeared over Assam and Upper Burma, while a shallow depression has appeared over the western desert; but in other respects there has been but little change. Winds generally unchanged, but calms and variable breeze prevail over the Gangetic plain instead of the ordinary but westerly winds, and a South-East gale is blowing at Murree. Temperature had risen in the Gangetic Plain and North-West India, but is nearly steady in other provinces. The heat is less than usual over North-West India, as well as in some central station, and in the Assam Valley, but elsewhere the mean temperature is above normal, more especially so over Central Burma. The highest maximum is a hundred and ten at Akola. Moderate rain has fallen in the Assam Valley, light to moderate rain in Baluchistan, North-West Himalayas, and West Punjab, and a few widely scattered showers in other parts of the country.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th April, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·807
Temperature of the Air	degrees 83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	73·4
Relative humidity of Air	77·6
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day)	degrees 88·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·9
General Directions of wind *	NNW, N, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	miles 313

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.,
Director, Government Observatory.

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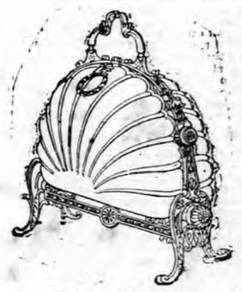

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